



GRAMMER

gabriel sharney

VVith certaine Rules teaching both the
SS Spanish and French tongues.

By which they that haue some knowledge in the French
tongue, may the easier attaine to the Spanish; and like-
wise they that haue the Spanish, with more facilitie
learne the French: and they that are acquaint-
ed with neither of them, learning either or
both. Made in Spanish, by M. An-
Corranus. *thonie de Corro.* *CR.*

With a Dictionary adioyned vnto it, of all the Spanish
wordes cited in this Booke: and other more wordes
most necessarie for all such as desire the know-
ledge of the same tongue.

By Iohn Thorius, Graduate in Oxenford.

Imprinted at London by Iohn VVolfe.

1590.

4.

REVERENDISSIMO
IN CHRISTO PATRI, PRÆSVLI-
QVE PRÆSTANTISSIMO, DOMI-
NO IOHANNI WHITGIFT, SS.
THEOLOGIÆ DOCTORI, CAN-
TVARIENSI ARCHIEPISCOPO,
ET TOTIVS ANGLIÆ PRIMA-
TI, VIRO OMNI PIETA-
TIS, MORVM ET LIT-
TERARVM LAVDE
ILLVSTRI;

IOHANNES THORIVS
HANC GRAMMATICAM À SE EX
HISPANICO AD ANGLORVM V-
SVM CONVERSAM, ET DICTIO-
NARIOLO LOCVPLETATAM; IN
GRATI ANIMI TESTIMO-
NIVM CONSE-
CRAVIT.

The Epistle to the Reader.



Entle Reader, many suppo-
sing their Bookes to bee no
bookes, vnlesse they bee en-
larged with tedious prefa-
ces; they abuse the Readers
curtesie with superfluous relations: filling
the first sheete with vaine prayses of the
matter and subiect of their Pamphlets. I
therfore vnwilling to staie you with need-
lesse prayses; meane not heare to write an
^{εὐχόμενον} in commendation of the Spanish or
French tongue: leauing the consideration
thereof vnto euery one his liking, to thinke
of these tongues according to their owne
opinion or pleasure. But thus muche I
thought necessary to aduertise the Reader
of; that this Grammar was first written
the greater part of it in Spanish, and a litle⁺
of the ende in French; in such manner that
none could reape any benefit by reading of
it, but such as were acquainted with both
the foresayd languages. In so much that I
beeing requested by diuers, but especially
mooued

The Epistle to the Reader.

mooued with loue and affection toward my country men (beeing most ready at all times to vndertake any labour to procure their ease, and imploy my dearest time to do them pleasure) haue in such sort translated & altered this booke, that any English man may vse it to his profite. And to the ende that the one language may easily be knowne from the other, I haue caused it to be printed in three sundry kindes of letters. Besides this, for better order and to auoyde all confusion, I haue deuided it into sundry parts and sexions: and at the ende + added a Dictionarye of all the Spanishe words set down for example in this Grammar, and also many other wordes most vsed. Which paynes (gentle Reader) I shall thinke well imployde if it may doo you good and redowne to your profit: requesting no other meede for my labour, then to haue it accepted as a token of my good will and meaning. And thus I commit you to your accustomed exercises, and the further reading of our Grammar.

A Table comprehending the contents of each Sexion and diuision of this Grammar.

+	O f the pronunciation of the Spanish and French Al- phabet.	Pag. 1
	The diuision of the letters.	13
	Of the Apostrophes.	15
	Of the Diphthongs.	16
+	Of the <u>Powne</u> .	18
	Of the declensions of <u>Pownes</u> .	19
	Of the Comparatiues and Superlatiues.	21
	Of <u>Pownes</u> diminutiues.	22
{	Rules of <u>Pownes</u> in the Spanish tongue.	23
	Rules of the <u>Pownes</u> in French.	27
	Of the <u>Pronomones</u> .	33
	Rules for the <u>Pronomones</u> .	
	Rules for the French <u>Pronomones</u> .	40
+	Of the <u>Verbe</u> .	55
	Of the <u>Presentense</u> of the Indicative mode generally.	56
	Of the <u>Presentense</u> of the indicative mode in the first con- jugation.	57
	Of the <u>Presentense</u> in the second and third conjugation.	Ibid.
	Of the <u>Preteterimperfectense</u> .	58
	Of the <u>Preteterperfectense</u> .	Ibid.
	Of the <u>Futuro</u> .	59
	Of the <u>Imparatiue</u> mode.	Ibid.
	Of the <u>Optatiue</u> mode.	Ibid.
	Of the <u>Subiunctiue</u> mode.	60
	Of the <u>Infinitiue</u> mode.	61
	Of the <u>Genders</u> .	Ibid.
	Of the <u>Supins</u> .	Ibid.
{	The <u>Verbe Habeo</u> , in the Spanish tongue.	70
	The <u>Verbe Sum</u> , in the Spanish tongue.	65
	Rules belonging to the Coniugations of the French tongue.	67
{	The Coniugation of the <u>Verbe Habeo</u> , in French.	75
	The	

THE TABLE.

	The Verbe Sum, in French.	76
§	The first Coniugation in Spanish.	78
	The first in French.	81
§	The second Coniugation in Spanish.	82
	The second in French.	89
	The third Coniugation in Spanish.	86
	The third Coniugation in French.	85
	The irregular Coniugation of the Verbe Facere in Spanish.	91
	The irregular Coniugation of the Verbe Facere, in French.	93
	The irregular Coniugation of the Verbe yr.	94
	The irregular Coniugation of the Verbe Aller.	96
	Of Verbes Passives.	98
	An example of the Passive in Spanish.	90
	The same in French, in the Article Pasculin.	101
	The same in the Article Feminin.	103
	Of the Verbes Impersonals.	104
+	Certain Observations both about French and Spanish Verbes.	106
	Of the Participles.	110
	Of the Adverbs.	112
	Of the Prepositions.	114
	Of the Interjections.	116
	Of the Coniunctions.	118.
+	Of the Construction or Syntaxis, of the Spanish and French tongues.	117

F I N I S.

The Spanish Grammer.

I



Would thinke it superfluous and needelesse at this time to treat of the number & pronounciation of the letters of the Spanish tongue, unlesse in the p[ro]lation of some of them, this tongue did greatly differ from all the other languages commonly spoken in Europ. And therefore to take away all occasion of error which may be committed in the pronounciation by the strangers that are desirous to speake this language, I will intreat of the power which each letter hath, and how it ought to be pronouncied.

The Spanish tongue hath seven and twentie letters, with those which are written double: and these be they.

A. b. c. d. e. f. g. h. i. j. k. l. m. n. o.
p. q. r. s. t. u. x. y. z.

And these be the double letters. ch. ll. ñ.

Some men marvelle much why the Spanish tongue being descended from the Latine, hath gotten more letters than the Latine speech it selfe: Unto this I answer, that although the Spanish tongue in our time be corrupt & broken Latine: it was neverthelesse before derived from some other ancient language. Besides, it hath sought letters to utter all the p[ro]lations which the instruments which God hath given man could articulate and pronounce. Now then let us see the valure and pronounciation particularly of every letter.

Of the letter A.

This letter, the Spanish tongue pronounceth after the same order as all other tongues do: To witte, with onely opening

The Spanish Grammer.

opening the mouth without vsing any violence at all with any of the other instruments.

Of the letter B.

This letter, képeeth the pronounciation of the Latfine B, and will not be pronounced as some Grecians do: (I call those Grecians thae now a dayes teach the same tongue in Europe) who pronounce the B. touching the vnder lippe with their teeth, as if it were V consonant Vita. But the perfect pronounciation of this letter is, ioyning both the lips together. And so the Hebzues call it litteram labialem, the labiall Letter.

The French men pronounce these two letters after the same manner as the Spaniards.

Of the letter C.

This letter must be pronounced by applying the tongue to both the rankes of the teeth, making the winde go out by force, like many of the Grecians pronounce the letter σ. The pronounciation of this letter is answerable (as I think) to a letter which the Hebzues haue, which they call çadic. The pronounciation wherof, because it hath been vnknown to some: that letter hath bene thought superfluous in the Hebrewe Alphabet. I am perswaded that it is correspondent to the pronounciation of this Hebrewe letter: seeing that the Spaniards when they borrow a worde from the Hebrewe tongue to vse it, they write it with a C. as we may take example by this worde çagnero, which is as much to saye as the worde postremo (in English the latter,) which the Hebrewe properly pronounceth çagir.

But leauing this a-side we must note that this letter hath two pronounciations according to the bolwell which is adioyned vnto it: For if an A fellowe, then it is pronounced

as the letter K. So doth it also when o. or u. followeth. Example castidad, caridad, cara, cordura, costumbre, cantar, cantaro, cuchillo. And this as well in the middle of the worde, as in the beginning, as Escama, escondido, sacudir, acabar, escudriñar, escudriñador, escuchar.

But if e. or i. followe the c. then shée taketh the first pronunciation, of which we haue spoken aboue, as cena, cenar, ciudadano, ciudad: But if the necessitie of the worde require, that though a. o. or u. doe followe the c. and yet notwithstanding it must be pronounced as if e. or i. did followe, then we must put a little note vnder the c. being as it were a halfe circle drawen towards the right hand, which is called *çerilla*, ç. And this ought to be obserued as well in the beginning of the word, & middle, as in the latter ende. Example, cereça, çapato, açor, cedaço, çaniarro, caçador, çarça, maça, alabança, çunio, çuño, çaquicami, &c.

The Frenchmen vse the same pronunciation in this letter c. as well in the beginning of a worde, and middle, as in the ende: except, when the ç. is noted with the little half circle beneath, then it is to be pronounced as if it were an s. In so much that they saye, *François*, as if it were written *François*: as for example: *j'apperçoy bien, que cest homme la est souspeçon eux. Car il ne fait qu'aller sa & la, pour sçauoir la façon des François, &c.*

The Spanish tongue hath another letter compounded of c. and h. thus ch. The pronunciation whereof is so proper and particuler vnto the Spanyardes, that the French men can scarce and that with great difficultie immitate the same pronunciation. In so much, that it is as a token whereby the native Spanyardes are knowen from the strangers that can speake the Spanish tongue. For the same ch. is as it were a stumbling blocke vnto them, and especially vnto Frenchmen. Like as among the Israelites they

were known of what Trybe they were by the pronun-
ciation of an Hebrew letter which is called Schin.

The right pronunciation, and which commonly is used
among the Spaniards is, when you put the thickest of
the tongue to the upper end of the throat, with the picke
ende of the tongue touching both the rankes of the teeth,
breathing with violence, as we pronounce in English:
chickens, chamber, chatfield.

And because in all the French tongue I cannot fynde
any such pronunciation, I cannot declare it by example,
whereby they may learne to pronounce this Spanish let-
ter right, which Englishmen may easily doe. And hence
it commeth that a French man coming into England,
when he will say chickens, he sayeth shickens.

And even as they cannot pronounce Chickens but
Shickens, so in the Spanish tongue, when they will say
cuchillo they say cushillo, not able to imitate the right
pronunciation of the same letter ch. And therefore I
counsell them Frenchmen that will pronounce the same
letter well, to learne the pronunciation of it, of some natu-
rall Spaniard.

When I doe attentively consider from what tongue
the Spanish nation hath taken this letter, I coniecture
that it was taken from the Hebrew speech, and that this
letter ch. is correspondent unto the letter which the He-
brewes call Schin, when they set a poynt on the toppe
of the right syde of the letter, which in their tongue they
call Schin-jamin: For when they set the tittle poynt
ouer the left syde of the letter, then they call it Schin-
semol.

To the end, that the strangers may exercise themselves
in the pronunciation of this letter ch. I will set downe
all the wordes which for the most parte are founde in the
Spanish tongue written with this letter: chismear, chis-
mero, chismeria, muchacho, china, mancha, achaque,
chueca,

The Spanish Grammer.

5

chueca, chapin, machucar, chupar, chiste, chistar, charlatan, chamarra, chinche, pickel, chozno, chimenea, tachar, &c.

The Frenchmen haue the same letter also, but they pronounce it after another manner: For they make it sounde as the Spanyardes are accustomed to pronounce the letter x. and as English men pronounce Sh. and so they saie *cheual*, *cheualier*, as if it were written *shenal*, *shenualier*. And among the Spanyardes *xenal*, *xenualier*: For so is the letter x. pronounced in the Spanish tongue as we shall afterwarde more at large speake thereof.

In the meane time this is to be noted, that all the wordes which the Frenchmen pronounce with this letter ch. the Spanyardes utter them with a single c. onely, as for Example, *chenalier*, *cauallero*, *cheual*, *cauallo*, &c. And this is onely observed in the beginning of the worde.

Of the letter D.

This letter is pronounced alike in both tongues, the Spanish and the French, to witte, putting the ende of the tongue against the teeth halfe open.

Of the letter E.

This vowell in the Spanish tongue is pronounced as in the Latine tongue.

But as for the French tongue, note that there be two kindes of e: the one is *é* acuta: the other *e* grauis: or the one *é* masculin, and the other *e* feminin.

The *é* Masculin is alwayes noted with an Accent on the toppe, as in these wordes, *charité*, *grauité*, *aimé*, *jugé*.

But when the *e*. is not accentuated with the title ouer head,

head, that e. the French men call the e Feminin: For the sounde of the same e is not so sharpe and acute, as the Masculin é. As for example, *Sapience, diuine, immortelle, eternelle, euangile, &c.*

It happeneth sometimes that this letter e. is sometimes set double in the ende of the worde, especially in the Participles of the Feminine gender. And then the first e. is é Masculin, and the latter is e Feminin: As for example, *Esposée, animée, rachetée, enseignée, arrousee, &c.* In so much that the é accentuate or Masculine is pronounced as the Latine e. But the e Feminin is pronounced among the Frenchmen, almost as if it were a Latine a.

The stranger must diligently note the difference of these two kindes of e. For otherwise they might be terribly deceived in the significations of many French words. Example, *cestuy cy est juge*, is to say: This man is Judge. But *cestuy cy est jugé*, signifieth; this man is iudged: So in this word *il est aveugle*, is to say: He is blynd. But thus, *il est aveuglé*, it is to say: He is blinded. *contes*, accountes: but *contés*, counted: *charges*, is to say: Charges, or cares: but *chargés* signifieth Charged.

Furthermore, this must be noted, that all the Spanish Participles passives in the Masculine Gender and singular Number, the French men forme them with é Masculine: As for Example. *comprado, acheté, herido, blessé, amonestado, amonesté, acusado, accusé, despedido, congedié, contado, conté, &c.*

The Frenchmen, as we haue aboue noted, pronounce their e Feminine, as if it were an a. And also they vse the same order in uttering their e. as if it were an a when the e. commeth before m. or n. as wee shall hereafter shewe by Examples.

The Spanish Grammer.

7

Of the letter F.

This letter is pronounced by the Spaniards, as in the French and Latine tongues. Yet notwithstanding, this ought to be noted by the waye: that when there is any worde which descendeth eyther from the Latine or Grecke tongue, which is written with ph: the Spaniards writeth it with the same letters, pronouncing it like an f. writing phylosopho, and not filosoto: philosophia, and not filosofia. In trueth, the pronounciation is all one, but yet it is better to keepe the Orthographie, because it may be knowen from whence the worde takes it beginning.

Of the letter G.

This letter in the Spanish tongue is pronounced as the Hebrewes pronounce their letter which is correspondent unto this, and they call it Gimel: which pronounciation also the Latinistes and French men vse.

But this must be noted that the G. when it commeth before a. o. or u. is otherwise pronounced then when it commeth before e. or i. For before a. o. u. it is pronounced as wee pronounce it in this worde gauntler, god, good. As for example: ganar, ganado, gonces, golpe, gobernar, angustiar, gustar, &c. But when the g. is set before e. or i. it is pronounced as g. in English in this worde, Gentleman, George, &c. As for example, gesto, gentileç, gemido, gigantes, &c. And if the necessitie of the worde require that the g. notwithstanding a. o. or u. following, yet it is to be pronounced as if e. or i. followed, then it is written with i long: as for example jarro and not garro, johan, and not goan, julio, and not gullo, cerrojo, and not cerrogo, jubon, and not gubon, &c.

Note

Note also, that if after the g. an u. followe with a also, the u. shall be distinctly pronounced, and not as the French tongue which soundes not the u. when it standeth be-
twixt g. and a. So that you must in the Spanish tongue give the u. her full sounde and pronunciation, and sound it lengua, averiguar, fragua, tregua, mengua, pegua, agua, as if it were written with a double w: lengwa, &c. but not as if it were written lenga, averigar, fraga, &c. like the French men do.

Of the letter H.

This letter of aspiration retaineth the common pronunciation of all other tongues. Yet this may be noted, that in the Spanish tongue, it is pronounced with a more vehement sound in some wordes then other. And hereof no certaine rule can be given, but onely by marking and learning it by the common use of speaking. Yet this is plaine, that in the beginning of every worde, it is pronounced more vehemently, then in the middle or ende of the same.

Of the letter i.

The Spanish tongue hath three kindes of I.

The first hath a small forme, and is pronounced as a vowel.

The other is called the long j. and that is an j. consonant, which serveth in steede of g. when it commeth before a. o. or u. as we have before saide. Example: jamas, and not gamas, &c.

The third I. is a y. commonly written in words that descend from the Greeke tongue and are used in the Spanish tongue. But it is pronounced like the little i.

This y. is also put, when it commeth before another vowel, like as yo, ya, dezya, avya, comya, embyo, &c.

Of

Of the letter K.

The Spanish tongue useth this letter when a Latine or Greeke worde requireth it. And it is pronounced like c. when it cometh before a, o, or u, as is Kalendar, &c.

Of the letters L and H.

This letter, when it is not double, is pronounced after the same manner as in all other languages: But when it is doubled, then it is pronounced, putting the root of the tongue in the concave and hollow place of the upper teeth, as the Italians pronounce gl. As for Example: llamar, llover, llegar, espinilla, lloran, tollo, sollo-gar, xeryilla, llave, &c.

Of the letter M.

This letter retaineth the same pronunciation as well in this tongue and the French, as in all the other languages.

Of the letter N.

When this letter is written without a note on the top, then it is pronounced as in all other languages.

But when it is noted with a tittle over the head as ñ, then it is to be pronounced putting the tongue in the concave place of the upper teeth something high towards the throat, in such order as the French men and many Latins do pronounce gn. But the right pronunciation of this Spanish letter ñ, is as we in English would pronounce nia, making but one syllable of it, and something drooping

A word of
one syllable.

ning the i. and sound it as wee sound the y. in English
comming before another bowell, as in this worde, yea,
yet, yonder: then putting an n. before it, wee make it
nyet, nyate, Monosyllabum and so hit vpon the
right pronounciation of this Spanish letter ñ. which they
pronounce ña, ñe, ñi, ño, ñu. as we would pronounce
nya, nye, nyi, nyo, nyu. As for example, añidir, año,
pañó, enseñar, maña, reñegar, mañana. as if it were
written anyidir, anyo, &c.

Of the letters O. P. Q.

These letters are pronounced among the Spaniards
as among other Nations. This onely may be noted, that
ph. comming together must be pronounced as if it were
f. as we haue heretofore shewed.

As for this letter q. Note that whensoever it cometh
before u. the u. is to be pronounced, and loseth not her
sound, as wee haue noted also in the letter g. And saye,
quando, and not as if it were written qando: quatro,
and not qarro: quantos and not qantos: quales and
not qales. But if after the u. immediately followe e. or i.
then the u. loseth her sounde, and you must pronounce
the worde as if there were neuer an u. in it. As for exam-
ple quinze, quizar, quera, quemar, as if it were wri-
ten, qinze, qitar, qerer, qemar, &c.

Of the letter R.

This letter, if it be single in the middle of a worde, it
is pronounced with a sweete aspiration, arador, here-
dero, orador, haton. But if it be in the beginning
of a worde: then it is pronounced with a great vehemen-
cie: As for Example, rodar, reñir, redemptor, ruido,
risa, reiry, ruinar, &c. as if it were written rhodar,
rhenir

rhenn, rhedemptor, &c. Thus is it also pronounced in the middle of a worde if it be a double rr. as in these wordes, errar, herrero, corregir, correr, carreta, &c. as if it were written errhar, herredero, &c. For in this letter the Spanyardes immitate and followe the pronounciation which the Grecians doe vse in their letter Rho.

Of the letter S.

This letter is correspondent to two letters, which the Hebrews haue: the one they call Samec: and the other Scin. When this letter is in the beginning of a worde by it selfe, single, or in the middle of a worde double s. then it is pronounced with something a vehement sounde, as in these wordes salud, sanctidad, sanidad, saltar, saltar, sufrir. Example, when it is double in the middle of a worde: fuéssomos, dixéssomos, toviéssomos. But if this letter S. be alone and single in the middle of a worde, then it is to be pronounced sweetely with a mingled sounde betwixt the pronounciation of S. and z, which the French men doe with great dexteritie, which addeth a meruailous grace vnto their tongue. The same sounde hath the S. in the ende of the worde. Example: Dios ama a sus hijos, escojelos, llamalos, para a la fin, glorificarlos, which is as much to saye as: God loues his children, chooseth them, calleth them: in the ende to glorifie them.

Of the letter T.

This letter retayneth the same pronounciation which is vsed in all other languages. As for Example: toinar, tutar, tirar, toro, tinta. In the like sorte it is pronounced when it is added to H. in these wordes which the

Spanish tongue borroweth of the Greeke: as Theologia, ethimologia, &c. pronouncing it as if it were written Teologia, etimologia, &c.

Of the letter V.

This letter serueth sometimes for a vowell, sometimes for a consonant.

Being a vowell, it retaineth the common pronunciation used in all tongues, as in these wordes: guardar, gusto, fuero, ygualdad, and is correspondent to the Hebrew vowell vaf xurech.

But v. being a consonant it must be pronounced touching the under lippe with the upper teeth, as some Grecians pronounce the seconde letter of their Alphabet, which they call vita. And as the English men pronounce the v. in these wordes: over, vaunt, valiant, verie, &c. The Latinistes that are something precise in writing, make this distinction of the v. that when it is a consonant, they write it thus v. when it is a vowell thus, u. as in these wordes valde, servare, vovere, Consonant. But Vowels in these: ullus, musicus, &c.

But they that are not so skilfull in making difference betwixt the v. consonant, and the u. vowell. They commonly use this kinde of v. when the worde beginneth with an u. and in the middle of the worde they use this u. And thus much of this.

But before I passe to the other Letters, I will set downe some examples of Spanish wordes written with v. Consonants: Vianda, vida, voto, vestido, envierno, llevar, &c. And this v. is answerable to the Hebrew vaf. and the Greeke Ypsilon, as it is now adayes much pronounced in Europ.

Of the letter X.

To pronounce this letter well, a man may note howe the French man pronounceth ch. which is much like to the English sh: So that the Spanyarde pronounceth his X. as the English man pronounceth sh. and the Frenchmen ch. For betwixt the English sh. and the French ch. I can finde but small difference. Examples: xaquima, xara, xerinlla, xaral, mexilla, texillo, lexia, texer, lexos, aximez, axuar, &c. As if it were written shaquima, shara, sheringa, &c.

Of the letter Z.

The Spanyards pronounce this letter as the Hebrewes their letter Zaim. And as the Frenchmen pronounce their s, but with more vehemencie. And as we pronounce our English z. Example: Dezir, rezio, azeite. And it keepeth the same sounde, though it be put in the end of a worde: as raiz, perdiz, boz, enzina, zarco, razimo, zacharias, &c.

Of the diuision of the foresaid letters.

These letters are deuided in two partes. Sixe of them be vowels, A. E. I. O. V. Y. All the other besides these sixe, are called Consonants, because they doe as it were confound, that is sound with the Vowels, for without they be ioyned to some of the Vowels they haue no sound.

And as for the French tongue, the strangers that are desirous to attaine to the knowledge of the same, must note that among the Consonants in the French Alphabet, there is one sort that be called, quiescentes: That is as much to saye: as that though they be written, yet ought they not to be pronounced; which thing maketh the

French tongue seeme something harder to be learned. And in deede it discourageth many of other Nations from learning of the French tongue, because it is almoste impossible vnto them to immitate such a kinde of dissimulation in letters, and passing by them without pronouncing them: vnlesse by vse they are acquainted after what manner the French men vse to let them escape vnpronounced.

True it is, that this manner of writing of certaine letters though not pronouncing them, was left in the French tongue, by the graue counsell and full consent of auncient men: to the ende that euery one might the playnier see, from what tongue the volwels descended: and that the writing of the wordes might shewe the right Etymologie of them.

Yet notwithstanding this reason, some Neoterical writers of these our times haue attempted to deliuer their speech from this difficultie, writing the wordes as they commonly were by euery one pronounced. Which alteration, or reformation: whether it be good or no, I leaue it to be iudged to the learned of Fraunce. But this I saie, that for all their reformation and alteration of letters, yet remaineth the difficultie of S. vnreformed, and not as yet altered: So that the pronounciation of the same letter is left in doubt, when it ought to be sounded, and when to escape vnpronounced. And in deede without great difficultie can no man giue rules thereof.

And as much as I could obserue in the learning of the French tongue, I marked, that when the S. commeth before a Volwell, then shee is sounded: But if shee come before a Consonant, then shee is dissembled, and the worde is pronounced, as if it were written without S. Example: If the worde be written *Epistre*, the French man pronounceth it, *epitre*, &c.

This generall rule hath one exception, and that is: that all the wordes, that are halfe Latine, in which, if
after

after the S. a Consonant followe, the S. for the moste parte retaineth her sounde and is pronounced. As for Example: *Baptiste, Euangeliste, Organiste, chaste, domestique, Fantastique, esprit, iuste, celeste, terrestre, satisfaction, restitution, and such other wordes, which are pronounced as they are written, and not as if they were thus: Baptite, Evangelite, Organite, &c.*

And yet there are some wordes taken and borrowed from the Latine tongue, which neuerthelesse pronounce not the S. but are uttered as if they had not S. written, as these wordes, *feste, pasque, fenestre, estoille, espine, esponge, espee, &c.* which are pronounced, as if they were written: *fese, paque, fenetre, etoille, epine, eponge, epee, &c.*

We may also note, that if this letter S. be in the beginning of a worde which is borrowed from the Latine tongue, and immediately after the same S. if a Consonant followe, the French men use to adde an E. before the S. and pronounce the worde, as if it were written without S. As for example: *Estienne, estude, estudier, escole, escrue, espoux, espouse, espouser, estable, &c.* which wordes are pronounced, as if they were written: *etienne, etude, &c.* But there be some wordes that are excepted out of this rule: as *Sphere, scribe, science, stile, sterile, &c.*

Of the Apostrophes.

We call that an Apostrophe, when as two Vowels coming together, the first is taken away to make a pronunciation and sounde fit to the eare.

As for the Spanish tongue, there is no use of Apostrophes in it. For the Spaniards do speake so breath + and leisurely, that notwithstandinge anye coaccurens or meeting together of Vowels, yet it heareth not any

any *ευφορία* or ill sound to the eares. But in déede in their verses and meeter, the Spanyardes sometimes vse to eclips a Vowel to haue their verses equall touching the number of syllables. The Italians also vse the same collision of letters.

Touching the French tongue, the strangers maye note, that they shall finde manye Apostrophes vsed in the
+ same, as well in prose as in verse. And the Frenchmen therefore vse them so much, because of the *ευφορία* or good sound, which beautifyeth their speech much. For w^hlesse they should cut off the first Vowel of the two when they concurre and meete together, it were impossible that they shoulde sounde well, because they speake so fast:
+ for in trueth, they speake so fast that they cannot pronounce one Vowel first, and then another after. And therefore two Vowels comming together, the first of the two is cut off. As you may see in this example: *j'aime l'homme, qui s'adonne, a l'estude de l'escriture sainte. & qui porchasse d'auancer l'honneur de l'eternell.*

Out of this generall rule are excepted all the Particles ending in *é* Masculine: which though they come before an other Vowel, yet they be not taken away, whether they be Participles or Prounes. As for example, *on a jugé en verité. vous avez esté eleué en prosperité. & a-vez blasphémé contre le ciel: mais vous serez humilié en brief &c.*

Of the Dipthongs.

The Grammarians define a Dipthong to bee the conjunction of two Vowels which sounde as if they were but one Vowel onely. Yet the Spanish tongue hath not
+ any Dipthong, but every Vowel is pronounced by it selfe, not iopning or mingling it sound with any other.

But

But in the French tongue, the stranger must observe that there are eight diphthongs: which is as much to say, as a conjunction or joining together of two vowels, which sound as if there were but one. And these be the eight diphthongs used in the French speech, *ay. oy. æ. au. ei. en. ou. and uy.* The first, the second, and the third are pronounced as if both the vowels were but one onely, *e.* As for example: *mayson, orayson, foy, loy, cœur, ail, aures, &c.* Which words are pronounced, as if they were written thus: *meson, oreson, fœ, loe, keur, eil.* In the other five diphthongs both the vowels are almost sounded; as in these words, *Fen, eau, peine, jour, nyct.* An example: *Aujourd'uy j'ay eu grand peine.* which is to say: This day have I had great paine or trouble, &c. Item, *Les richesses de l'esprit, ne peuvent perir, ne par feu, ne par eau.* that is to say, The riches of the mind or spirit cannot perish neither by fire, nor by water. But to be short, I am of this opinion, that no man is able to pronounce these well, unlesse he heare some French man speake.

These rules have I set down, and noted as shortly and compendiously as possibly may be, touching the letters, syllables, diphthongs, and apostrophes; by the use and aid of which rules any man may easily learne to read the // Spanish tongue. But as for the French tongue, I would exhort them that are willing and desirous to learne the French tongue, to take the lectures and helpe of some na- + tural bozne French man: And then they may of him learne how distinctly to read and pronounce the French tongue. Which I take to be so difficult for many reasons, that I thinke a man shall or may hardly (nay and scarce so too) learne the pronunciation thereof, unlesse he heare a French man pronounce it. *Heberto y Pronunciacion,*

*{ Spanish.
French.*

But now I will hy to the second part of this Grammar, wherein I treat of the parts of speech, as well in the French as in the Spanish tongue.



THE SECOND PART OF THIS TREATISE.

Of the parts of speech.

In the Spanish and French tongue there be eight parts of speech, as in the Latin tongue. And I will treat particularly of each one, noting the necessary rules.

Of the Noun.

And to begin with the nounes note that they be of two sorts; nounes proper, as Iuan, Pedro, Francisco, &c. and nounes appellatives, which are also of two sorts: some substantives, and other be adjectives, as maestro, discipulo: bueno, justo, &c.

There are two numbers: the singular that speaketh of one, and the plurall which speaketh of more than one: the plurall number is made of the singular after this manner: When the singular endeth in a vowel, the plural is made by adding thereto *s*, as donzella donzellas, hombre hombres, sancto sanctos, hermano hermanos, justo justos, padre padres, &c. But if the last letter of the singular be a consonant, then to forme the plurall you must adde *es*, as verdad verdades, maldad maldades, arbol arboles, ladron ladrones, animal animales, &c.

Some are excepted from this rule, which ending with a vowel do forme their plurall as if they ended with consonants: but these are very few, as Ley leyes, fe fees, Rey Reyes, and some such other.

The

The nouns pronouns and participles are not declined with cases: but the articles shew of what case every noun is.

They have two genders, masculine and feminine, but they have not the neuter.

The articles are thus declined:

	<i>Nominat.</i>	<i>Genit.</i>	<i>Accusat.</i>	<i>Ablat.</i>
Masculino	S. <i>el</i>	S. <i>del</i>	S. <i>el</i>	S. <i>de el</i>
	P. <i>los</i>	P. <i>de los</i>	P. <i>los</i>	P. <i>de los</i>
Fœminino	S. <i>la</i>	S. <i>de la</i>	S. <i>la</i>	S. <i>de la</i>
	P. <i>las</i>	P. <i>de las</i>	P. <i>las</i>	P. <i>de las</i>

To know the right use of these articles is so necessary for them that would learne the Spanish tongue well, that such as cannot apply them aright, commit thereby a thousand incongruities and faults, as we see the *Biscains* and *Portugals* daily do, because they take upon them to speake the *Castiglian* language before they have learned it.

Besides this, there are other signes whereby the cases may be knowen, as you shall see in the example following of the declensions.

After the same maner you must consider the articles in the *French* tongue declining them with three cases: as for example.

	<i>Nominat.</i>	<i>Genit.</i>	<i>Accusat.</i>
Masculino	Sing. <i>le</i>	Sing. <i>du</i>	Sing. <i>au</i>
Fœminino	Sing. <i>la</i>	Sing. <i>de</i>	Sing. <i>a</i>
	Plural. <i>les</i>	Plural. <i>des</i>	Plural. <i>aux</i>

Here you must note that in the plurall one termination serveth both genders, masculine and feminine.

Of the declensions of Nouns.

The *Spanish* and *French* tongues have not any declensions, but all the nouns are indeclined: for the diversitie of cases is made by meanes and helpe of

the articles. But that you may better understand the difference of genders and cases we will set down an example in each of the tongues. In the Spanish we will put five cases, and in the French three, notwithstanding that even in the Spanish it selfe there is small difference betweene the dative, accusative, and ablative.

An example of the masculine singular
in Spanish.

Nominat.	El doctor.	French {	Le docteur.
Genit.	del doctor.		du docteur.
Dativ.	para el doctor.		au docteur.
Accusat.	al doctor.		
Vocat.	o doctor.		
Ablat.	del doctor.		

An example of the masculine plurall.

Nominat.	los doctores.	French {	Les docteurs.
Genit.	de los doctores.		des docteurs.
Dativ.	para los doctores.		aux docteurs.
Accusat.	a los doctores.		
Ablat.	de los doctores.		

An example of the feminine singular.

Nominat.	la doctrina.	French {	la doctrine.
Genit.	de la doctrina.		de la doctrine.
Dativ.	para la doctrina.		a la doctrine.
Accusat.	a la doctrina.		
Ablat.	de la doctrina.		

The feminine plurall.

Nominat.	las doctrinas.	French {	les doctrines.
Genit.	de las doctrinas.		des doctrines.
Dativ.	para las doctrinas.		aux doctrines.
Accusat.	a las doctrinas.		
Ablat.	de las doctrinas.		

After

After the same manner be all other nounes declined, as you see in this example, so that knowing how to decline your articles, you may be able to decline any noune.

Of the Comparatives and Superlatives.

The Spanish tongue hath no comparatives : but to make a comparison they make it by this particle, *mas*, and in the superlative, *muy*. When they will use a comparative, they put the positive, and adde this particle, *mas*, or *mayor*, thus : Pedro es *mas* blanco que Iuan ; La gracia de Christo es *mayor* que la condenacion que nos causò el peccado de Adam. Menores son los hombres que hormigas, comparados a la grandeza de Dios.

So that the particles wherewith comparison is made, are : *mas*, *mejor*, *peor*, *mayor*, *menor*, &c.

The Superlative is made with this particle, *muy*, (which answereth to the English, *Most*, &c.) as when they say ; Dios es *muy* piadoso, &c. God is most pitifull. Notwithstanding they do in exaggerating and magnifying a matter use to forme superlatives from nounes adiectives, as : El rey es *humanissimo* ; *serenissimo* principe ; *ilustrissimo* Señor : La princesa es una *hermosissima* donzella, &c.

And here I must adbertise such as would attaine to good knowledge of the Spanish tongue, that they learne how to apply their epithetons, and know of what nounes they may forme superlatives ; for herein is some difficultie in this tongue.

In nounes proper there is no comparison : but by adding unto them some qualitie, as Iuan es *mejor* official que Pedro. The adverbs of qualitie do receive comparison as the nouns whence they come, by adding to them these particles *mas*, and *muy*, as *mas* instantemente, *muy* sabiamente.

sabiamente, &c. There are also prepositions that admit comparatives & superlatives as the adverbs do, as *cerca*, *mas cerca*, *muy cerca*. *mas adelante*, *muy adelante*.

Of Nounes diminutives.

The Spanish tongue hath also nounes diminutives (which are derived from the principals,) as the Latins have: as *chico*, *chiquito*; *pequeño*, *pequeñito*. *chica*, *chiquita*, *pequeña*, *pequeñita*, as *bien pequeñita es la compañía que sigue las leyes de dios*. When this particle *Afaz*, or this particle *muy* is added to these nounes it doth aggravate the thing spoken of, as *Afaz os he amonestado*. *muy bien os lo havia dicho*.

Touching the French tongue.

You are also to note that it hath neither comparatives nor superlatives, but they supplie the want thereof with these particles *plus* & *tres* (as the Spanish doth with *mas* & *muy*) as *Heureux*, *plus heureux*, *tres-heureux*. which is in Spanish *dichoso*, *mas dichoso*, *muy dichoso*. In English happy, more happy, most happy.

From this rule are excepted two, good and naught, for the French saith, *bon*, *meilleur*, *tres bon*, *bonne*, *meilleure*, *tres-bonne*, *mauvais*, *pire*, *tresmauvais*, &c.

Here you are to note that no nounes substantives, but onely adjectives do admit comparison.

After the same maner also Adverbs of qualitie admit comparison with *plus* and *tres*, which adverbs do alwaies end in *ment* in French, and in Spanish *mente*: as *justement*, *justamente*, &c. In which adverbs it is to be noted that the *l* before *n* is pronounced of the French men as if it were an *a*.

There are also some prepositions in the French tongue which

which receive comparatives after the same maner, but not superlatives, as *pres-plus pres* in Spanish *cerca mas cerca*. But the French man saith not *tres pres*, as the Spaniard saith *muy cerca*, &c.

There are besides some other particles which being ioyned to this particle *plus* doth much encrease the comparison, and these are *beaucoup*, *trop*, *partrop*, as if you should say in Spanish, *en grande manera*, *sobre manera*, as for example. *la lecture des saintes livres est bien plus honeste & beaucoup plus profitable a l'homme que celle de les fauses fables d'Amadis de Gaule*. Where *beaucoup plus profitable*, is much more profitable.

The French tong hath also diminutives, as *femme femmelette*, *chambre chambrette*, &c. And sometimes they foyme them with this word *petit*, which is litle, as *petit Jean*, litle John, *petit chasteau*, &c.

Rules of Nounes in the Spanish toong.

The first rule.

All nounes pronounes and participles are undeclinable in the Spanish tong; but the difference of cases is known by the articles adjoined to them.

The second rule.

The nounes appellatives have their articles in all cases singular and plurall. And the nounes proper in all cases except the nominative, which is alwaies without any article. Wherefoze it were absurd to say, *el Pedro*, *el Iuan*. And hereence is, that surnames are so much used by the Spaniards.

The third rule.

Nounes adiectives feminine are made of the adiectives masculine onely by changing the last o into a.

as

as bueno, buena. hermoso, hermosa. santo, santa, &c. This rule hath no place in nounes substantives proper, but it is true in some appellatives: as maestro, maestra, and in verbals in dor: as vendedor, vendedora; comprador, compradora, &c.

The fourth rule.

In the genders of nounes the Spaniards for the most part follow the Latine. So that such as are masculine in the Latine, are masculine in the Spanish: and they that are feminine in the one, are so in the other. But those words that are neuters in the Latine, are in the Spanish sometimes masculine and sometimes feminine: as el hombre homo, el varon, la muger, el templo, la camara, &c.

The fifth rule.

Nounes adjectives have their articles in all cases according to their genders, as well as the substantives: as Lo negro conserva mas la vista que lo blanco. Los misericordiosos alcançaran misericordia. But in these examples the substantives are understood.

In the Spanish tongue the names of trees for the most part are masculine: and the names of fruites feminine: as el mançano, and la mançana. el ciruelo, and la ciruela. el perall, and la pera. el naranjo, and la naranja. el nogal, and la nuez. el castaño es arbol rezio. el naranjo esta verde todo el año. del moral se haze la seda. In some nounes it is contrary: for the trees are feminine, and the fruites masculine: as La hyguera, and el higo. la palma, and el datil. la parra, and el razimo, &c.

The sixth rule.

When the Spaniards would use any Latine word, and transerre it unto their owne language, they do it in one of these three sorts,

The

The first is by adding thereto letters : as by adding *n* unto those nouns that in Latine end in *io* they are made Spanish : example, *religio*, religion : *inuentio*, invention : *comparatio*, comparison : and such others.

The second is by taking away some letters : as such words as in Latine end in *mentum* are made Spanish by taking away *m* and changing *n* into *o*, as *sacramentum*, *sacramento* : *instrumentum*, *instrumento* : *unguentum*, *unguento* : &c. Those words also which end in *alis*, by taking away *is* are Spaniolized, as *liberalis*, liberal, general, principal, &c. Those nouns also which end in *o*, no bowel going before, by changing *o* into *e* and adding *n*, as *ordo*, orden : *origo*, origen, &c.

The third maner of spaniolizing Latine words, is by transposing letters or syllables, which way is much used by the French men in franchising of Latine words, but seldome used by the Spaniards, as *dextera*, diestra : *terra*, tierra : *porrum*, puerro : *cista*, cesta, &c.

The seventh rule.

Of Nounes numerall.

Nounes of number may be divided into three kinds in Spanish, as they are in Latine. The first kinde is cardinall, or principall : as uno, dos, tres, quatro, cinco,

	1	2	3	4	5
seys,	siete,	ocho,	nueve,	diez,	onze,
doze,	treze,	quatorze,			
6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14			
quinze,	diez y seys,	diez y siete,	diez y ocho,	diez y nueve	
15	16	17	18	19	
veinte,	treinta,	quarenta,	cinquenta,	sesenta,	setenta,
20	30	40	50	60	70
ochenta,	noventa,	ciente,	dozientos,	trezientos,	
80	90	100	200	300	
quatrozientos,	quinientos,	seiscientos,	sietecientos,		
400	500	600	700		

E I

ocho-

ochocientos, nuevecientos, mill, dosmill, tresmill,
 800 900 1000 2000 3000
 quatromill, cincomill, seismill, setemill, ochomill,
 4000 5000 6000 7000 8000
 nuevemill, million.
 9000 10000.

The second kind is ordinall, as primero, segundo, tercero, quarto, quinto, sexto, septimo, octavo, noveno, dezeno, onzeno, dozeno, trezeno, quatorzeno, quinqueno, &c. The first, the second, the third, &c.

The third kinde may be called adverbials joining the cardinals with these two words, vez vezes, as una vez, one time: dos vezes, two times: tres vezes, three times, &c.

This word Dios, God, because it agreeth with none but one onely God the Lord, is reckoned by the Spaniards amongst nouns proper, and therefore they put no article before it. And those who in speaking Spanish do set an article before it, are of the Jewes race and stocke, whose predecessors for dios did say El dio, retaining herein the articles used in their Hebrew tongue. But yet where there is any other epitheton joined to it, then it hath an article, as el dios fuerte humillara los sobervios. el dios padre de Iesu Christo cumplira sus promesas con los que le fueren fieles.

The eight rule.

The Spaniards in construction do alwaies put the substantive before the adjective in the beginning of a sentence: as el hombre justo tiene firme esperanza en dios. el pan blanco es de mas reza digestion que el moreno. So likewise the right cases are put before the oblique. For the Spaniards do not say, de juan la cabeza, (as the Biscains when they begin to learne the Spanish) but la cabeza de juan. And this agreeth with the order of nature, which first and chiefly doth respect the substance, and

Rectus casus is the nominative, and Obliqui casus be all the others.

and afterward the accidents. The Welch or British tongue useth the same natural order of placing the substantive before the adjective, but most other tongues, as Italian, French, Dutch, English use the contrary.

These two words, bueno and malo, do indifferently either go before or come after the substantive, as buena casa, però mal vezino, buena ley però malos guardadores, &c.

The nouns instrumentall, by which we denote the cause of some worke, and by which as it were a thing is done, we sometimes put the same in the nominative case, with his article joined to it, and sometimes in the genitive case, with the article of the genitive case by it. As for example: Los discipulos son enseñados por los preceptos: and el cuerpo esta sustentado de la vianda, &c.

The ninth rule.

When we demand any thing in Spanish, we must put the thing asked in the nominative case: (the French men put it alwaies in the genitive) as dadme dineros para comprar libros. dadme pan que tengo hambre. But when we demand a part or peece of a thing we put it sometimes in the genitive with a limitation: as dadme una vara de raso: dadme un poco de queso.



Rules of the Nounes in French.

The first.

The nouns pronouns and participles in French are undeclined, but the cases are known by their articles, as in the Spanish.

The second rule.

Videlicet, nouns
appropriated.

Nouns appellatives have alwaies their article before them, and that in all cases and numbers: nouns proper & appropriated have there articles onely in oblique cases. Nouns appropriated in French are of themselves appellatives, but being ioined with a noun or pronoun proper, are so called, such are called by the Logicians Individua Artificialia: as *monseigneur Louys: maistre Iean. cest homme, mon pere, ta mere, son frere, mes sœurs, &c.*

The third rule.

Nouns proper, and appropriated, do not require masculine articles, but feminine: as *l'evangile de Iesu Christ, not du Iesu Christ. donne cela a Philippe, not au Philippe. La doctrine de cest homme est bonne, and not du cest homme, &c.* Item, *tel honneur & amitié te porteront tes enfants, comme ta auras porté à ton pere, & à ta mere, and not au ton pere, &c.*

So that nouns proper and appropriated do alwaies follow the rule and nature of feminines which strangers ought to observe very diligently for avoiding incongruities in speech.

The fourth rule.

Because that proper and appropriated nouns want the plurall number, it is to be noted that these nouns which we call appropriated being in the plurall number, require the articles that are of the same case in the singular number: as *la faveur de mes amis ne me sert de guere en cest endroit. But they say not des mes amis. Il me faut servir à mes seigneurs, and not Aux mes seigneurs. Item, nous devons obeir à nos princes, & à tous nos superieurs, selon que dieu le nous comande. But they say not, aux nos princes, or aux tous nos superieurs, &c.*

The

The fift rule.

Nounes feminine appellatives have in their oblique cases besides the article proper to the same case, also the article of the nominative, but this is understood onely in the singular number : as *donnons honneur à la parole de Dieu*, & not only *à parole de dieu: cest une sentence de la sainte escriture, que tous hommes sont sujets à la mort*. The same rule may be given of nounes appellatives masculine that begin with a vowel, but then it is done with an apostrophe to the end that two vowels concur not together. Example, *le suis de l'ordre ou classe troisieme. Garde toy bien de l'homme flatteur, car il j' à morse pour j' envenimer*.

The sixt rule. Of Genders.

The French tongue doth often imitate the Latine in genders, so that those words which are masculine in Latine, are masculine also in French : and so likewise for the feminines, as *le liure, la plume, le pain, la chair, &c.* But those that are neuters in Latin are sometimes masculine and sometime feminine in the French, as *le temps, le banc, la parole, la semence, &c.*

The seventh rule.

The feminine of every noune adiective is made by adding an *e* at the end of the word, which the French pronounceth as if it were an *a*, as *bonne, bonne, mauvais, mauvaise, blanc, blanche, &c.* The same rule serveth also for the participles active & passive, as *aimant, aimante, aimé, aimée, enseignant, enseignante, enseigné, enseignée, &c.* Notwithstanding there are some nounes adiectives which with one onely termination serve to both genders : as *juste, chaste, honeste, sage, docile, amiable, &c.* The same is also said of these pronounes, *le, toy*, and others like. Yet note that they are not to be termed to be of the common gender.

The

The eight rule.

Nounes adjectives take articles in all cases according to their gender: & that is, because in ordinary course and maner of speech, the substantiue is understood, though the adjective be onely expressed, as *le blanc est meilleur, que le rouge*: understanding *vin*. *le juste recevra justice* & *les misericordieux obtiendront misericorde*, understanding *hommes*, &c.

The ninth rule.

In the French tongue the names of trees are masculine, and of fruits feminine, as *le pommier, la pomme, le poirier, la poire, le pescher, la pesche, le figuier, la figue, les figuiers sont à Marseille, & les figues à Lyon. Le noyer est un grand arbre, mais la noix est un bien petit fruit*.

The tenth rule.

The French words that end in *al*, are Heteroclites, or irregular, because they forme their plurall in *aux*, as *animal, animaux*: general, *generaux*: *cheval, chevaux*, &c.

The eleventh rule.

When the French men speake of flesh, fish, or money, they use to speake in the singular number, and not in the plurall (as the Spaniards do) as *Je veux acheter du poisson*: and not *des poissons*. *La chair & le poisson sont extremement chers en ceste ville*, and not *les chairs & les poissons*, &c. Item, *J'ay donné tout mon argent aux pauvres*, and not *tous mes argens*, &c.

The twelfth rule.

The French men have a marvellous dexteritie and grace in enriching their language out of all other tongues, and especially by the Latine, and that in three sorts: The first is by addition of a letter: as unto words ending

ending in *io*, they adde *n*. as *religio*, *religion*: *redemptio*, *redemption*, &c. The second is by diminishing the letters, especially in words ending in *mentum*: as of *sacramentum* they forme *sacrament*: of *juramentum*, *jurement*, &c. And so likewise words ending in Latin in *alis*, by taking away, is, are franchised. As for example: *general*, *principal*, *liberal*, *nuptial*, *hospital*, &c. The third, by changing or transposing of letters. And this maner is much used among French men, and that not onely in nounes, but also in verbes. And after this maner the Latine words that end in *a*, being changed in *e*, are made French words. As of *propheta*, they make *prophete*: of *poeta*, *terra*, *porta*, *fenestra*, they make *poete*, *terre*, *porte*, *fenestre*, &c. And sometimes Latine words are made French, by changing of syllables, thus: *agilis*, *fragilis*, *debilis*, *utilis*, *inutilis*, *tempestas*, *caelestis*, *terrestris*, &c. *agile*, *fragile*, *debile*, *utile*, *inutile*, *tempeste*, *celeste*, *terrestre*, &c. Example in verbes by changing the last syllable by decrement: *justificare*, *justifier*: *sanctificare*, *sanctifier*: *edificare*, *edifier*, *magnifier*, *glorifier*, *venir*, *servir*, *fortifier*, *dormir*, &c.

The xiiij. rule.

The French tong hath the like names to expresse the numbers as the other tongs: which numbers are reduced to three kinds; for others are cardinall or principall numbers: as *un*, *deux*, *trois*, *quatre*, *cing*, *six*, *sept*, *huit*, *neuf*, *dix*, *onze*, *douze*, *treize*, *quatorze*, *quinze*, *seize*, *dix & sept*, *dix & huit*, *dix & neuf*, *vingt*, *trente*, *quarente*, *cinquante*, *soixante*, *septante*, *huitante*, *nonante*, *cent*, *mille*, &c.

Others be ordinall numbers, that signifie and betoken order; and they are formed of the cardinall numbers, by adding *ieme* unto them: as *unieme*, *deuxieme*, *troisieme*, *quatrieme*, *cinquieme*, &c. They say also, *primiere*, *second*, *tiers*, &c. but very seldome *quart*, *quint*. or higher, to say *sixt*, *sexts*, *huyts*, &c.

The

The last sort of number be adverbiall numbers, adding to the cardinall number this word, *foys*, as *un fois*, *deux fois*, *trois fois*, *quatre fois*, &c.

The xiiij. rule.

Because in the French tongue this word (head) is diversly termed, note, that when French men speake of the head materially, as it is taken for the head of a mans body, then they terme it *teste*; but if they speake of a head, as of the head of an army, a college, a country, a citie, and so forth figuratively and metaphozically, then they call it *chef*, as for example: *Ma teste me fait mall*, taken really: but *l'homme est la chef de la femme*, *le Roy est le chef du royaume*; & *le capitaine est le chef de l'armee*. Intentionally.

The xv. rule.

Though the name of God be not a proper name, and declareth not his essence nor being, but onely taken from his office (as Plato writeth in his dialogue which is called *Cratylus*, and *Dionysius* in his booke *De divinis operibus*) yet in the French tongue, as in many & almost all other tongues, we use it as a proper noun, and so never add the article to it, but when it hath some other epitheton joyned with it: as *le Dieu eternal*, *le Dieu fort*, *juste & misericordieux a parle*, *le Dieu d' Abraham*, *d' Isaac*, & *de Jacob*. *Le Dieu de nos peres*. but when they name him simply without any other epitheton, then they say, *Dieu a parle*, *Dieu a commandé*, *Dieu est un pere misericordieux*, &c. without the article, *le*.

The xvj. rule.

The French men in construction do set the nouns substantives alwaies befoze the adjectives, and the nominative case befoze the other cases. And so they say, *Le pain blanc*, & not *blanc pain*: and *le Vin rouge*, not *le rouge Vin*.
Item,

Item, *la main de Iean*, not *de Iean la main*: and *le marché du ble & du poisson*, not *du ble & du poisson le marché*.

Out of this rule these two words *bon* and *mauvais* are excepted; for they say, *Bon pais, & mauvaise gent, Intention bonne & œuvre mauvaise; bon conseiller & mauvais conseil*.

The xvij. rule.

Item the ablatibe betokening instrument or cause, commonly is put in the accusative case with a preposition, & so they say, *Nous sommes rachetés par le sang de Iesus Christ, &c.* Sometimes in the genitive case with the article *de*; *O seigneur rempli nos cœurs de ton S. esprit, Item, le peuple s'approche de moy de sa bouche, & m'honore de ses leures, mais leur cœur est bien loing de moy. dit le seigneur, &c.*

The xviii. rule.

The French men when they aske a part of any thing, in stead of the accusative case, they put it in the genitive case, with the article of the gender which is pertaining to it: as *le vous prie, prestes moy de l'argent, pour acheter des livres. Item, donnez moy du pain, & je vous donneray de l'argent, donnez nous du poisson, du fromage, du vin, &c.* And not, *le poisson, le vin, le fromage, &c.* But when they aske all, and the whole thing, and not a part of it, then they put it in the accusative case: as *Rendez moy l'argent, que je vous ay presté. Item, preste moy vostre liure, vostre cheval, &c.*

THE THIRD TREATISE.

Of the Pronounes.

The Spanish tong useth the same pronounes that the Latine tong hath. Which are divided into three sorts: The first sort, of pronounes demonstrative, the second of pronounes possessive, and the third of pronounes relative.

The Spanish Grammar.

Of the first sort, there are but three, Yo, tu, and aquel; I, thou, and he, which are declined as the nouns with their articles.

The declension of the first person.

Singu.	Nom. yo.	Plural.	nosotros.
	Gen. de mi.		de nosotros.
	Dat. para mi.		para nosotros.
	Acc. a mi.		a nosotros.
	Voc.		
	Abl. de mi.		de nosotros.

The second person.

Singu.	Nom. tu.	Plural.	vosotros.
	Gen. de ti.		de vosotros.
	Dat. para ti.		para vosotros.
	Acc. a ti.		a vosotros.
	Voc.		
	Abl. de ti.		de vosotros.

The third person.

The pronoun *sui, sibi, &c.* is declined in Spanish after this order.

Genitive singul.	de si.
Dative	para si.
Accusative	a si.
Ablative	de si.

The pronoun (*este*) is thus declined.

Singu. Masc.	Nom. este.	Plural.	estos.
	Gen. de este.		de estos.
	Dat. para este		para estos.
	Acc. a este.		a estos.
	Voc.		
	Abl. de este.		de estos.

Sing.

Sing. fœm.	Nomin. esta.	} Plur.	estas.
	Genit. de esta.		de estas.
	Dativ. para esta.		para estas.
	Accus. a esta.		a estas.
	Vocat.		
	Ablat. de esta.		de estas.

The declension of Aquel.

Sing. masc.	Nom. aquel.	} Plur.	aquellos.
	Gen. de aquel.		de aquellos.
	Dat. para aquel.		para aquellos.
	Accus. a aquel.		a aquellos.
	Vocat.		
	Abl. de aquel.		de aquellos.

Sing. fœm.	Nom. aquella.	} Plur.	aquellas.
	Gen. de aquella.		de aquellas.
	Dat. para aquella.		para aquellas.
	Acc. a aquella.		a aquellas.
	Vocat.		
	Abl. de aquella.		de aquellas.

These pronouns sometimes be compounded with this word mismo : as yo mismo, yo misma; tu mismo, tu misma; este mismo, esta misma. and so throughout all the cases, adding the articles to them : as de my mismo, de my misma; para mi mismo, para mi misma; a mi mismo, a mi misma, &c. Examples : yo mismo a mi mismo no me conozco, viendo los diversos desseos y contrarios que mi mismo coraçon produce. Item, No es maravilla que tu misma muger te sea infiel, pues tu lo eres a tu mismo : y al mismo señor que te crio. Like examples might likewise be given in the other pronouns.

Of the first sort, there are but three, Yo, tu, and aquel; I, thou, and he, which are declined as the nouns with their articles.

The declension of the first person.

Singu.	Nom. yo.	Plural.	nosotros.
	Gen. de mi.		de nosotros.
	Dat. para mi.		para nosotros.
	Acc. a mi.		a nosotros.
	Voc.		
	Abl. de mi.		de nosotros.

The second person.

Singu.	Nom. tu.	Plural.	vosotros.
	Gen. de ti.		de vosotros.
	Dat. para ti.		para vosotros.
	Acc. a ti.		a vosotros.
	Voc.		
	Abl. de ti.		de vosotros.

The third person.

The pronoun *sui, sibi, &c.* is declined in Spanish after this order.

Genitive singul.	de si.
Dative	para si.
Accusative	a si.
Ablative	de si.

The pronoun (*este*) is thus declined.

Singu. Masc.	Nom. este.	Plural.	estos.
	Gen. de este.		de estos.
	Dat. para este		para estos.
	Acc. a este.		a estos.
	Voc.		
	Abl. de este.		de estos.

Sing.

Sing. fœm.	Nomin. esta.	} Plur.	estas.
	Genit. de esta.		de estas.
	Dativ. para esta.		para estas.
	Accus. a esta.		a estas.
	Vocat.		
	Ablat. de esta.		de estas.

The declension of Aquel.

Sing. masc.	Nom. aquel.	} Plur.	aquellos.
	Gen. de aquel.		de aquellos.
	Dat. para aquel.		para aquellos.
	Accus. a aquel.		a aquellos.
	Vocat.		
	Abl. de aquel.		de aquellos.

Sing. fœm.	Nom. aquella.	} Plur.	aquellas.
	Gen. de aquella.		de aquellas.
	Dat. para aquella.		para aquellas.
	Acc. a aquella.		a aquellas.
	Vocat.		
	Abl. de aquella.		de aquellas.

These pronouns sometimes be compounded with this word mismo : as yo mismo, yo misma; tu mismo, tu misma; este mismo, esta misma. and so throughout all the cases, adding the articles to them : as de my mismo, de my misma; para mi mismo, para mi misma; a mi mismo, a mi misma, &c. Examples : yo mismo a mi mismo no me conozco, viendo los diversos desseos y contrarios que mi mismo coraçon produce. Item, No es maravilla que tu misma muger te sea infiel, pues tu lo eres a tu mismo : y al mismo señor que te crio. Like examples might likewise be given in the other pronouns.



Rules for the Pronounes.

The first rule.

When pronounes demonstrative are joined with nounes appellatives they serbe in steede of articles: as este hombre, this man: aquella muger, yonder woman: mi hermano, tu prima: vuestros criados y los nuestros han reñido hoy: my brother, thy cosine: thy servants and ours have scolded to day.

The second rule.

These pronounes yo, tu, and aquel, do not vary; but whether they come befoze a verbe or befoze a noun; they be witten still after one maner. But the French men (as I will shew when I set downe rules for the French pronounes) do write these three pronounes otherwise when they come befoze nounes, than they do when they come befoze verbs; as afterwards we will by examples declare.

The third rule.

These pronounes este and aquel, many times are put in the neuter gender, as for example. When we aske about some thing that is happened: Quien a hecho esto? quien tiene la culpa de aquello? quien sabe esso?

Of the second sort of Pronounes, called Possessives.

The Spanish tongue hath five pronounes possessives, mio, tuyo, suyo, nuestro, vuestro, which are declined after

after the same maner that the nounes be declined with their articles. The feminines correspondent to them are these: mia, tuya, suya, nuestra and vuestra. And of the singular to forme the plurall, adde onely one letter s at the end, and you have the plural: as mio, mios; tuyo, tuyos; mia, mias; tuya, tuyas.

But he that learneth the Spanish tongue, must learne the use of these possessives, and when he ought to use them, least in speaking he be noted of discourtesie: for the common people thinketh it an ill saying & discourteous to say, lo mio, lo tuyo, lo suyo: which the French men use, & which seemeth to them a most courteous kind of saying. But the Spaniards use to joine some other word to these pronounes, which both expresse the sense of them: and say not, lo mio yo lo dare bien a pobres: but they say, la mia hacienda yo lo dare, &c. So that the use of these pronounes will be surest, if we use them as adjectives, and not substantives. There is to be noted, that when they be used as noune adjectives, then they lose the last letter. For they say not, mia capa, but mi capa: tuyo coraçon, but tu coraçon. But when it is put absolutely, then the last letter is also written and pronounced. As for example: as if one should aske, Cuya es esta casa? answer, mia; not mi. de quien es este castillo? tuyo, not tu.

Againe to make the plurall number of mi, tu, su, do nothing but adde s to each one. Example for al: Mi hijo; oye mis palabras, inclinando a ellas tus orejas: ama a Dios esperando en sus promesas, y temiendo sus amenazas: estando cierto que el es tu Dios: y tu eres su creatura.

The fourth rule.

When these pronounes make any relation of any thing, then they be alwaies written at the end of the sentence, claud, or period, and that without any letter taken away or diminished. As for example: Esta doctrina

trina no es mia, mas de aquel que me embio; para que mediante ella fueßedes hechos suyos.

The French men use these pronounes oftentimes in the dative case, when they betoken possession, saying *a moy, a toy, &c.* But the Spaniards say not, *este es a mi, (or) a ti, (but) esto es mio, tuyo &c.* And all cases with their articles according to the purpose whereof one speaketh. As they say, *Este presente viene para mi, pero la carta es para ti, a mi me viene el provechio de goßarlo, mas a ti la molestia de responder, de mi no viene quexa alguna, pero de ti creo que toda la carta esta llena. Enbiale mis encomiendas, diziendo, que los frutos de sus arboles me han sido agradables.*

The first rule.

The Spaniards imitate the French men in this, that in those aboves named pronounes, they forme the accusative cases: saying, *me, te, se,* setting them in stead of datives. For where they should say, (speaking according to the right rules) *mi padre a escripto a mi,* they say, *mi padre me ha escripto. Tu hermano te embia encomiendas. El hombre se piensa que es algo, pero Dios dize que es vanidad, &c.* And such accusative cases are alwaies set before the verbe.

Of the third sort of Pronounes, called
Relatives.

The first rule.

The Spanish tongue useth these relatives, *lo, los, la,* and *las,* which are referred to the adverbs of place, *alli* and *alla,* which adverbs are declined with cases and articles as nounes, example of *lo,* and *los,* *tememos el mundo, pero Christo lo vencio. Para los que estan en Christo, no ay cõdemnation: las quales no andan segun*
la

la carne, mas segun el spiritu, porque las obres de la carne, son de las quales resulta la muerte, pero de las del espiritu, resulta vida y paz: *Examples* fo2 alla, and alli, Ninguno subira al cielo para traer ensenamiento a los hombres, si no aquel que baxo de alla, para ser doctor y ensenador.

The second rule.

THis adjective, qual, is made a relative of name or person, by adding the articles to it in every case thus, Christo el qual es hijo de dios nos libro del peccado, del qual eramos herederos, pagando la pena, a la qual estavamos condenados, por aver trespasado el mandamiento de dios del qual se desviaron nuestros, padres, por el consejo de sathanas. And so we also say, Nuestros primeros padres los quales fueran criados con libre voluntad, despues de aver peccado la perdieron, dexando por herederos de captiverio, a todos aquellos los quales no recibieron el espiritu de regeneration.

The third rule.

These words, aquel, aquellos, aquella, aquellas, are also declined with articles through all the cases, and so become relatives. As fo2 example: Aquellos son hijos de Dios, que son guiados, por el spiritu de Dios: de aquellos es el reyno de los cielos, que padecen por la confession de la verdad. Aquellas se llamaran verdaderamente virgines, que lo fueron de coracon, y de su cuerpo; porque de aquellas, cuyos desseos son deshonestos, poca esperanca puede haver que sus hechos sean castos: o lo seran por fuerza y encerramiento.

The fourth rule.

Of the Pronoun, Quien.

There is in the Spanish tong another pronoun, which they use when they aske fo2 any one, and the same

same is also declined with articles in all the cases as the other before. As for example : Quien es el hijo de Dios ? quien es el hijo de la virgen ? para quien vino ? answer : Para los peccadores que creyeren en el. A quien se manifiesta ? a los contritos y humildes de coraçon : de quien huyo : de los incredulos, &c.

Note that the chiefest difficulty of the Spanish tongue consisteth in the use of these pronounes : and therefore they that wil attaine to the knowledge of this tongue, must diligently marke the use of these pronounes in the authors which he reads.

And now I will set downe rules for them that learne the French tongue, touching the French tongue : and shew the difference that is betwixt the Spanish and French pronounes.

Rules for the French pronounes.

And first of all they be divided in three sorts, as the Spanish were, v^z. Demonstratives, Possessives, and Relatives.

The table of the pronounes, I, and Thou, in French :

Singular.	{	Pominat.	Je, or moy.
			Tu, or toy.
		Genitive,	de moy.
	{		de toy.
		Dative,	a moy.
			a toy.
Plurall.	{	Pominat.	Nous.
			vous.
		Genitive,	de nous.
	{		de vous.
		Dative,	a nous.
			a vous.

The

The Spanish Grammar.

41

The pronoun, *Sui*, is thus declined :

Singular	Genitive, <i>foy.</i>	} It lacketh the plurall.
	Dative, <i>a foy.</i>	
	Accusative, <i>se.</i>	

Declension of *Iste* and *Ista* in French.

Masc. gend. sing. number.	Nominative, <i>re.</i>
	Genitive, <i>de ce.</i>
	Dative, <i>a ce.</i>

The French men use also to say, *cest*, *de cest*, *a cest*, when they come before words beginning with a vowel, as hereafter, &c.

Plurall.	Nominative, <i>ces.</i>	} <i>ceux.</i>
	Genitive, <i>de ces.</i>	
	Dative, <i>a ces.</i>	

Feminine singular.	Nominative, <i>Ceste.</i>
	Genitive, <i>de ceste.</i>
	Dative, <i>a ceste.</i>

Plurall.	Nominative, <i>cestes,</i>	} <i>ces.</i>
	Genitive, <i>de cestes,</i>	
	Dative, <i>a cestes,</i>	

The declension of *Ille* and *Illa* in French.

Masculine singular.	Nominative, <i>Il, or luy.</i>
	Genitive, <i>de luy.</i>
	Dative, <i>a luy.</i>

Plurall.	Nominative, <i>ils, eux, or leurs.</i>
	Genitive, <i>de eux, or de leurs.</i>
	Dative, <i>a eux, or a leurs.</i>

Feminine singular.	Nominative, <i>elle.</i>
	Genitive, <i>de elle.</i>
	Dative, <i>a elle.</i>

Plurall.	Nominat. <i>elles,</i>	} <i>leurs.</i>
	Genitive, <i>de elles.</i>	
	Dative, <i>a elles.</i>	

¶ I

They

They say also, *leur, de leur, a leur*, as wel in the feminine gender as in the masculine, when they speak of any thing onely in the singular number : as *sois tel a tes amis estans en adversité, que tu estois en leur prosperité. Item, Ces gens de bien ont perdue tous leurs biens & exposé leur vie pour soutenir la verité, &c.*

There is another pronoun, which is thus declined :

Masc. sing.	Nominat.	<i>Celuy.</i>	Plur.	<i>ceux.</i>
	Genitive,	<i>de celuy.</i>		<i>de ceux.</i>
	Dative,	<i>a celuy.</i>		<i>a ceux.</i>
Fem. sing.	Nominat.	<i>Celle.</i>	Plur.	<i>celles.</i>
	Genitive,	<i>de celle.</i>		<i>de celles.</i>
	Dative,	<i>a celle.</i>		<i>a celles.</i>

Note that these pronounes are sometimes compounded, and that in both genders. Example: *Cestuy ci, celuy la, ceux cy, ceux la.* Neverthelesse, the compounds in signification differ nothing from the others, but onely in use, as hereafter, &c.



Rules of the first sort of Pronounes, to wit, of Demonstratives.

The first rule.

If the pronounes be set before nounes appellatives they serve in stead of articles and of nounes appellatives they make them nounes (as the French men call them) appropriated. As for example: *Cest homme, ceste femme, mon estude, tes livres, mes auditeurs, ton cousin, ses serviteurs, &c.*

The

The second rule.

These pronounes I, thou, and he, in French, if they be ioined to a verb, then they be all pronounced after this maner, *le, tu, il*: as for example: *Je say une seule chose (dit Socrates) cest que je ne sayrien. Item, Si tu argues le meschant, & il recoit ta correction, tu as gaigné son ame, mais s'il ne l'oit point, ill mourra en son impieté, & tu seras excusé devant le seigneur, &c.*

But when they be set by themselves, then they be writen thus, *moy, toy, luy*, like if one aske, who hath done this? the French man answereth, *moy, toy, or luy*, but not, *je, tu, il*. And if he ioine any verbe to the pronoun, then he sayeth, *je l'ay fait, or tu l'as fait, &c.* And this is onely understood of the nominative case, for in the other cases they use to say, *moy*, as for example. *Mon ami escoute moy, say moy ce bien, cognoy toy mesme, & garde toy bien de mesdire d'autrui: si ton ennemi a faim, donne luy a manger: s'il a soif, donne luy a boyre, car en ce faisant, tu luy assembleras charbons de feu sur sa teste, &c.*

The third rule.

The pronounes, *Iste* and *ille*, in French, if they be set by themselves without any substantive by them, then they be thus pronounced, *Cestuy ci, celui la*, as we may see in this example. *Cestuy ci est homme de bien & cestuy la est un meschant. Cestuy cy dit quela science est sobriété aux jeunes & soulas aux vieils, richesses aux pources, & honneur aux riches; mais celui la le contredit. Item, if one aske, who did this? the French man answereth, cestuy ci, or celui la.* But if these pronounes be ioined with any noun substantive expressed, and the same noun begin with a vowell, then they pronounce *cest*, and when the noun beginneth not with a vowell, they say onely *ce*: example, *ce pain est bon, mais ce vin est mauvais, ce conseil me plait, & cest honneur*

me deplait. Cest homme pense manger les charettes toutes ferrées, mais tout son cas tombera en fumée, &c. The same is to be understood of the pronounes, *Ista* and *Illa*, which being set by themselves without any nounce are written, *ceste cy*, *celle la*. Example: *Ceste cy est la femme vertueuse, laquelle Salomon a descrite, en ses proverbes, & celle la, est un debauchée & inconstante, &c.* But if those pronounes be joined to some nounce substantive, then they say onely *ceste*, or *celle*; example, *Ceste science ne s'apprend point en dormant; ceste doctrine est veritable, & celle est fause*: but they say not, *ceste cy doctrine ou science, &c.*

The fourth rule.

These pronounes *ce*, and *cest*, have but one signification, and one of them betokeneth no more than the other; but yet they be diversly used: for if the word which followeth begin with a vowel, then the French men use *cest*, if with a consonant, then *ce*; example. *Ce grand dieu eternal a envoyé cest ange a cest homme pour luy signifier sa volonté*: and not *cest grand dieu, ce ange*, (or) *ce homme*. The cause of this is because the French tongue doth as neere as possible it can shun the concurrence and meeting of two vowels, which are never pronounced both, but the one taken away.

The fifth rule.

When these pronounes demonstratives, *Iste* and *ille* in French, shew any inanimated things, then the French men declare them by these words, *cecy*, *cela*: example, *Qu'est cecy? que signifie cela? Cecy duit bien amoy: & cela a vous. Item, Faites cela vous, & les autres feront cecy, &c.*

The sixth rule.

Note that the French men in their composition use *cy*, when they shew things at hand, hard by, but when

The Spanish Grammar.

45

When they shew or demonstrate things a far off, they use *la*; example, *ce belitre cy me fasche fort, mais cest hypocrite la me fasche encore d'avantage. Item, cecy est bon, mais cela est mauvais.*

The seventh rule.

This pronounne, *suus*, if it be set at the end of the word, the French men write it *soy*, but if it be set before the word, then they alwaies say, *se*, as for example, *Se sage (dit Bias) porte tous ses biens avec soy. Item, l'hypocrite se justifie soy mesme, mais le juste n'estime rien de soy. Item, Qui bien se mire, bien se void, & qui bien se void, bien se cognoit, & qui bien se cognoit, peu se prise, & qui pense prise, sage est.*

The eight rule.

If you adde this word *mesme*, unto the former pronounes, they will be answerable and correspondent to those pronounes which the Spaniards forme with this word *misimo* (or) *misma*. Example in French: *Moy mesme, toy mesme, soy mesme, nous mesmes, vous mesmes, eux mesmes, cestuy cy mesme, cestuy la mesme, ceux mesmes qui vous ont dit cela, l'ont dit aussi a moy mesme, &c.* In Spanish, *Yo mismo, tu mismo, &c.* I my selfe, thou thy selfe, &c. Out of this rule are excepted, *je, tu, il*, which admit no such composition. For the French man saith not, *je mesme, tu mesme, il mesme*: but, *moy mesme, toy mesme, &c.*

Of the second kind of Pronounes, which the Latins call Possessives.

The pronounes possessives in the French tongue are five: *Mon, ton, son, nostre, and vostre*. These are uttered and declined in two maners, in all genders and numbers

numbers, because sometimes they be pronounced possessively betokening possession, and sometimes relatively betokening relation. The three first possessives are pronounced after this sort in the masculine gender, *mon, ton, son*, and in the feminine, *ma, ta, sa*. But when they be taken relatively, then they be written thus, *mien, tien, sien*, in the masculine gender : and in the feminine, *mienne, tienne, sienne* : and to forme the plural number you must adde an *s*. In the tables following you may plainly see an example for all. In the which we will set downe the declension of each pronoun by it selfe with it cases and articles.

A table of these pronounes, Mine, Thine, and His, taken possessively.

Masculine gender singular number.	Nominative,	{ <i>Mon,</i> <i>ton,</i> <i>son.</i>
	Genitive,	<i>de</i> { <i>mon,</i> <i>ton,</i> <i>son.</i>
	Dative,	<i>a</i> { <i>mon,</i> <i>ton,</i> <i>son.</i>
Plural masculine.	Nominative,	{ <i>mes,</i> <i>tes,</i> <i>ses.</i>
	Genitive,	<i>de</i> { <i>mes,</i> <i>tes,</i> <i>ses.</i>
	Dative,	<i>a</i> { <i>mes,</i> <i>tes,</i> <i>ses.</i>

The

The table of these pronounes, Mine, thine, and his,
taken possessively in the feminine gender.

Singular feminine	Nominative,	ma,
		ta,
		sa.
Genitive,	de	ma,
		ta,
		sa.
Dative,	a	ma,
		ta,
		sa.

The plurall is like to the masculine.

Table of the pronounes, Mine, thine, his,
taken relatively.

Masculine singul.	Nominative,	le	mien,
			tiens,
			sien.
Genitive,	du		mien,
			tiens,
			sien.
Dative,	au		mien,
			tiens,
			sien.
Plural masculine.	Nominative,	les	miens,
			tiens,
			sien.
Genitive,	des		miens,
			tiens,
			sien.
Dative,	aux		miens,
			tiens,
			sien.

Feminine

Feminin singular	Nominative,	la	mienne, tienne, sienne.
	Genitive,	de la	mienne, tienne, sienne.
	Dative,	a la	mienne, tienne, sienne.
Plurall feminine.	Nominative,	les	miennes, tiennes, siennes.
	Genitive,	des	miennes, tiennes, siennes.
	Dative,	aux	miennes, tiennes, siennes.

The other two pronounes possessives, *Nour* and *Vour*, possessively and absolutely taken, are pronounced after this order: *nostre*, our: *vostre*, your. But in the plurall number the French men say, *nos*, *vos*. And when they be taken relatively, then they be pronounced in the singular, *nostre*, *vostre*, and in the plurall, *nostres*, *vostres*.

The table of these pronounes *Nostre*, *vostre*, taken possessively.

Masculin singular	Nominative,		Nostre, vostre.
	Genitive,	de	Nostre, vostre.
	Dative,	a	Nostre, vostre.

Plural

Plural masculine.	Nominative,	{ nos,
		{ vos,
	Genitive,	{ de nos,
		{ vos,
	Dative,	{ a nos,
		{ vos.

The table of the same pronouns, *nostre* and *vostre*, taken relatively.

Masculin singular	Nominative,	{ le nostre,
		{ vostre.
	Genitive,	{ du nostre,
		{ vostre.
	Dative,	{ au nostre,
		{ vostre.
Plural masculine.	Nominative,	{ les nostres,
		{ vostres.
	Genitive,	{ des nostres,
		{ vostres.
	Dative,	{ aux nostres,
		{ vostres.

The feminine is declined like the masculine, as well in the singular number as in the plural; only changing the masculine articles in feminine.

Rules of the second kind of Pronouns.

The first rule.

These three pronouns, *mon*, *ton*, and *son*, absolutely set, coming immediately before a noun substantive, the French men pronounce them thus, *mon*, *son*, *son*; in the masculine termination: and in the feminine, *ma*, *ta*, *sa*. And in the plural number, *mes*, *tes*, *ses*, in both genders. And this is to be understood as well in a speech or sentence, as in the bare words. Example: *Mon*

H I

fil,

filz escoute ma voix, & enten mes paroles : Aye en admiration l'eternel ton Dieu, en toutes ses œuvres. cognoy le en sa parole, & te dedie totalement à son service : lors il beniray toy, ta femme, tes enfans, &c. Telle amitié te porteray tes enfans, comme tu auras porte à ton pere, & à ta mere. Item, ne reproche à aucun sa poverté. Aime ton Dieu sur toutes choses, & ton prochain, comme toy mesme.

But if these pronounes be taken relatively, without any noun substantiue expressed but onely understood, then be they set in the end of the sentence, or reason, and are pronounced thus, *Mien, tien, sien*, in the masculine gender, & in the feminine, *Mienne, tienne, sienne*; as may be seen in this example: *Ceste doctrine, n'est pas mienne, mais de celui qui m'a envoyé. Item, les arbres sont tiens, mais les fruits sont miens; car je les ay achetés à poids d'argent. Item, nous diviserons tellement cest œuf avec nostre compagnon, que le jaune sera mien, & le blanc tien, & le cocque sera sienne, &c.*

And out of proposition or sentence in bare words they say after this order: *De qui est ce conseil?* To this they answer: *mien, tien or sien. De qui sont ces enfans?* they answer: *miens, tiens, or siens.*

And according to the opinion of those that meane to speake after the purest and finest maner, in stead of saying, *mien, tien, sien*, we ought to say, *a moy, a toy, a soy.* and *a luy.* as in this example: *Ceste doctrine est a moy: ces arbres sont a toy: mais le fruit est a moy.* Nevertheless in the common use of speaking the French men use much to say, *Mien, tien, sien, &c.*

The second rule.

These pronounes feminines, *Ma, ta, sa*, are never put before nounes of the feminine gender which begin with a vowel: but in stead of feminine pronounes they put the masculine, *mon, ton, son*, which they do to shun the awkward or ill sound, which the French men thinke committed when two vowels concur and meet together. Example:

ample : *Mon ame, son eglise, son ingratitude* : and not, *Ma ame, sa eglise, sa ingratitude* ; but this word, *ame* is excepted out of the rule. For they say *m'ame*. The strangers that will learne to speake the French tongue must take great heed and diligence in observing this rule, least they commit some incongruities when they speake, in joining the pronouns with the nouns.

The third rule.

The French men almost continually use these pronouns, *me, te, se*, in stead of *saieng A moy, a toy, a soy*, &c. For whereas following the Grammar rules they ought to say, *Vous avez escrit a moy*, they commonly and corruptly say, *Vous m'avez escrit*. Item they say, *Le rence que tu m'avois presté*, where they ought to say, *Le rence que tu avoyt presté a moy*. Item: *Cest homme la se plait en ses paroles, & se fait plus de mal, qu'il ne pense* &c. This manner of speaking nowadaies is the commonest and most used among the French men, *saieng, me, te, se*. And therefore the strangers and such as learne the French tongue, must note this diligently.

In the plurall number they are accustomed to say, *Je ne vous donneray rien*, in stead of *je ne donneray rien a vous*. Item, *Cela nous appartient*, in stead of, *cela appartient a nous*, &c. This order of speaking is now so much in use, that if a man do leave it and pronounce according to the rule, he should be accounted ignorant and one not skilfull in the tongue: besides it were a thing impossible, to correct the same manner of speaking by art, because the commonality and people hath received it as it were so; a fine kinde of speech.

The fourth rule.

These pronouns, *me, te, se*, of what case soever they be, dative or accusative, they be alwaies set before the verbe, wherewith they be joyned. And that without interposing

interposing or putting any word betwixt any of the said pronouns and the verbe. As in this example appeareth: *je me ray. & sure dante trop: vous ne sie point en la prosperite: je ne le failloy jamais. Mais ne faites tort. Item, se meschans se flait, & se trompe en ses paroles, &c.*

And note that what we have said of these pronouns in the singular number, it ought also to be understood of the plurall, *nous vous leur*. As in this example following: *je vous donne cecy a la pareille. Item, je vous prie de nous faire ce plaisir maintenant; & une autre fois nous vous en ferons un autre. Item, vous nous servez fidelement, aussi nous vous payons tres-bien: faites venir vos enfans, & je leur donneray une piece d'argent; ce sera pour leurs estraines, &c.* So that these genitives plurall, *Of them*, or *Of you*, and the datives are alwaies expressed and declared by one of these two words, *leur*, or *leurs*. As in this example we may note: *les hommes imprudens, mal avisez & mal conseyllez, souvente fois mettent leur corps & leurs biens en grand hazard. Item, les meschans servent a leurs convoitises, aussi malheur leur en advient, &c.*

The fift rule.

In the French tong there be fower maner of words, that immediately after them require a verbe. And first these pronouns, *me, te, se*. Secondly, the relatives. Thirdly, the negations. Fourthly, those which the Grammarians call (personas agentes.) Example for all. As if one should aske, *Me voulez vous reveler vostre secret?* The other answereth negatively, *le ne le vous reveleray jamais.* And affirmatively, *le le vous reveleray quelque jour, &c.* Vostre fante est si grande, que je ne la vous puis perdonner, r'adresse donc a ce grand Dieu immortel, qui a toute puissance au ciel & en la terre, &c.

The sixt rule.

These two pronouns *Our* and *your*, possessively and absolutely taken, are declared in the French tong by these

these two words, *nostre* and *vostre*, in the singular number: and *nos* and *vos*, in the plurall number. But being relatively taken they say, *nostres* and *vostres* in the plurall: with the article belonging to their case. As may easily be seene in this example: *Nos amis sont venus, & les vostres sont demoures. Reformes un peu vos mœurs, & nous reformerons les nostres: vostre parole est bonne, mais vos mœurs ne valent rien. Item, faites raison a nos serviteurs, & nous le faisons aux vostres, &c.*

The seventh rule.

The five said pronounes when they be taken possessively and absolutely, alwaies require a nounne appellative expressed, and in the nominative cases put of the article, but not in the other cases, imitating the proper nounes. But if the said pronounes be taken relatively, then contrarie to the former rule they keepe their articles and be very seldome joined with a nounne appellative. As in this example: *Mon honneur est le tien, & ton profit le sien. Son bien est le nostre, Nostre salut est le vostre: & vostre salut est nostre gloire.*

Of the third kind of Pronounes, which are called Relatives.

In the French tongue their be divers sorts of pronounes relatives. Others be of name and person onely, as *qui*, *le*, *la*: others be of place, and of such there is onely one, and that is, *y*. as in this example appereth: *Nous estions esgarez de la voye de justice & verite: mais Christ do sa grace nous y a ramenez. Item, j'ay este une, fois sur la mer, mais je n'y retourneray jamais, &c.*

Rules of these Pronounes.

These pronouns, *le*, and *la*, when they come by a verbe, then they be alwaies relatives, but when they come before

before a noun then they be articles, as for example: *A tard se repent le rat, quand par la queue le tient le chat, that is to say, Very late repenteth the rat, when by the tale holds him the cat. Quand orgueil precede, la honte & le dommage le suivent de bien pres. Item, la vraie sapience vient du ciel, & le seigneur la donne a qu'il veut, &c.*

The second rule.

The adjective *quel*, (which the Spaniards call *qual*, and we in English say, *which*,) is made a pronoun relative of name or person in all genders and numbers; by setting any of these articles, *le*, or *la*, before it. As for example: *C'est par un seul Iesu Christ, que nous sommes sauves; le quel nous a esté fait justice, redemption, satisfaction, &c. L'apostre S. Paul nous a presché une doctrine entiere, la quelle nous menera a perfection: si nous la voulons suivre: mon enfant amasse toy les richesses, les quelles ne perissent jamais.*

The third rule.

The pronouns which the Spaniards pronounce, *el*, and English men, *he*, the French men call *celuy*, which also is made a pronoun relative of name or person by setting the letter *i* before it, at the beginning. As for example: *celuy qui est beau, & parle vilainement, iceluy tire un couteau de plomb d'une gaine d'ivoire, dit Diogenes. Item, celuy qui fera bien, iceluy trouvera le bien et celle qui fera mal, icelle aussi trouvera le mal, et ceux qui se meront benediction, iceux recueilleront malheur et malediction.*

The fourth rule.

Lastly note that the pronouns relatives in the French tongue are nine: videlicet, five single or simple ones, *le*, *la*, *qui*, *y*, *en*. and four compounds, which are these, *lequel*, *laquelle*, *iceluy*, and *icelle*: which are declined after the order of the nouns in both numbers and genders. Like as *lequel*,

lequel, auquel, auquel, lesquels, desquels, auxquels, iceluy, d'iceluy, a iceluy, iceux, d'iceux, a iceux, &c. The same is to be vnderstood of the feminine gender: like as *laquelle* and *icelle*. And also of the relative, *qui*, which is thus declined: *qui, de qui, a qui*, and that in both genders and numbers. As appeareth by this example: *Longue corde tire, qui la mort d'autrui desire*: that proverbe do the Spaniards thus write; *Luenga cuerda menea, quien a otro la muerte dessea*. In English, A long thrid doth he frame, That anothers death doth claime. Item, *Sage est, qui par autrui se chastie, &c.*



THE FOVRTH TREATISE.

§ Of the Verbe.

The Spanish tong hath the same kind of verbes, modes, tenses, numbers, and persons, as the Latin and French tong. There is this onely difference betwixt them, that it hath not any passives, as hereafter we shall shew.

The conjugations by the which the Spanish verbes be declined, are three: and they be known by the infinitives. For the verbes of the first conjugation forme their infinitive mode alwaies in *ar*: as *adorar, orar, invocar, comprar*.

The second conjugation formeth the infinitive in *er*: as *leer, vender, poner, tener, &c.*

The third formeth the infinitive mode in *ir*: as *regir, oir, sentir, permitir, &c.*

Because the cheefe difficultie of the Spanish tong doth consist in the knowledge of well declining the verbes, and finding

finding the modes and tenses: that the stranger may somewhat the easier attaine to the knowledge of the same; I will here set certaine generall rules, which shall stand them in steede of aduertisements and notes, before they come to the conjugations.

Of the present tense of the Indicative moode.

To find the conjugation of every verbe, we must only marke the second person singular of the indicative mood: for if the last letter of the same person being an s, be turned into an r, then is the infinitive of the same verbe formed, & the conjugation known. Like as, Amo, amas, amar; adoro, adoras, adorar; the first conjugation. Como, comes, comer: defiende, defiendes, defender; the second conjugation. But in the third conjugation the e must be changed in i, and the s in r: as, Oygo, oyes, oir: escribo, escribes, escribir: induzgo, induzes, induzir, &c.

They that are acquainted with the Latine tongue, shall learne to know the conjugation by this meanes. All the Latine words that be used in the Spanish tongue, if they be of the first conjugation in the Latine, then they be also of the first conjugation in the Spanish.

Item, all such verbs as in the Latine tongue be of the second or third conjugation, they be referred to the second conjugation in the Spanish tongue.

And all the verbs of the fourth conjugation in the Latine tongue, are put in the third conjugation among the Spaniards.

Furthermore, we thinke it were not amisse to make a certaine agreement and correspondence betwixt every tense and mode, that they may the easier and with lesse paines be formed, and declined.

So that each present tense is formed of the present indicative, and of the first preterperfect tense, each other preterperfect tense: and of the first future, also each other future.

Of

*Of the present tense in the Indicative moode, and that
in the first conjugation.*

The first person singular of the indicative moode, what conjugation soever, alwaies endeth in o. As for example: Posseo, vendo, oygo, &c.

The second person of the verbs of the first conjugation alwaies end in as: as tu desças, tu compras.

Now, taking away the last letter s. you forme the present tense in the imperative moode: as amas; take away s, and remaines ama.

But to forme the present tense optative you must adde to the second person present indicative this syllable, se: as amas; put se to it, and it is amasse, &c.

The present tense subjunctive is also formed of the same person of the indicative mood by taking away the last letter s, & changing the a next before it into e: as amas; take away s and there remains ama: now turne the last a into e; and it is ame; But the present tense infinitive is formed of the said second person, by turning s into r: as amas; turne s into r, and the infinitive is formed: amas, amar; compras, comprar; andas, andar, &c.

*Of the present tense in the second and third
conjugation.*

The verbs of the second and third conjugation forme the second person of the present tense indicative alwaies in es; and the third person in e.

The present tense imperative is formed of the second person singular of the present tense indicative, taking away the s.

The present tense optative is formed of the said person interposing this letter i before the last e; and joining this syllable se, after the e; as for example: vendes, inter-

pose

pose

finding the moodes and tenses: that the stranger may somewhat the easier attaine to the knowledge of the same; I will here set certaine generall rules, which shall stand them in steede of aduertisements and notes, before they come to the conjugations.

Of the present tense of the Indicative moode.

To find the conjugation of every verbe, we must only marke the second person singular of the indicative mood: for if the last letter of the same person being an s, be turned into an r, then is the infinitive of the same verbe formed, & the conjugation known. Like as, Amo, amas, amar: adoro, adoras, adorar; the first conjugation. Como, comes, comer: defiendo, defiendes, defender; the second conjugation. But in the third conjugation the e must be changed in i, and the s in r: as, Oygo, oyes, oir: escrivo, escribes, escribir: induzgo, induzes, induzir, &c.

They that are acquainted with the Latine tongue, shall learne to know the conjugation by this meanes. All the Latine words that be used in the Spanish tongue, if they be of the first conjugation in the Latine, then they be also of the first conjugation in the Spanish.

Item, all such verbs as in the Latine tongue be of the second or third conjugation, they be referred to the second conjugation in the Spanish tongue.

And all the verbs of the fourth conjugation in the Latine tongue, are put in the third conjugation among the Spaniards.

Furthermore, me thinks it were not amisse to make a certaine agreement and correspondence betwixt every tense and moode, that they may the easier and with lesse paines be formed, and declined.

So that each present tense is formed of the present indicative, and of the first preterperfect tense, each other preterperfect tense: and of the first future, also each other future.

Of

Of the present tense in the Indicative moode, and that in the first conjugation.

The first person singular of the indicative moode, what conjugation soever, alwaies endeth in o. As for example: Posseo, vendo, oygo, &c.

The second person of the verbs of the first conjugation alwaies end in as: as tu deseas, tu compras.

Now, taking away the last letter s. you forme the present tense in the imperative moode: as amas; take away s, and remaines ama.

But to forme the present tense optative you must adde to the second person present indicative this syllable, se: as amas; put se to it, and it is amasse, &c.

The present tense subjunctive is also formed of the same person of the indicative mood by taking away the last letter s, & changing the a next before it into e: as amas; take away s and there remains ama: now turne the last a into e; and it is ame; But the present tense infinitive is formed of the said second person, by turning s into r: as amas; turne s into r, and the infinitive is formed: amas, amar; compras, comprar; andas, andar, &c.

Of the present tense in the second and third conjugation.

The verbs of the second and third conjugation forme the second person of the present tense indicative alwaies in es; and the third person in e.

The present tense imperative is formed of the second person singular of the present tense indicative, taking away the s.

The present tense optative is formed of the said person interposing this letter i before the last e; and joyning this syllable se, after the e; as for example: vendes, inter-

pose

pose

pose i befoze the last e; and it wil be, vendies: adde se, and it maketh the pzeſent teñſe optative vendieſſe; corres, corrieſſe.

The pzeſent teñſe infinitive is foꝛmed, by changing s into r vendes, vender, &c. But in deed to foꝛme al the teñſes after this ſoꝛt, it woeꝛe difficult, and very hard: foꝛ there are ſo many exceptions that without great trouble to the learner one might hardly ſet doꝛtwe rules foꝛ all. So that I wiſh them to learne this rather by uſe than by art: and eſpecially in the verbes of the thirð conjugation.

Of the preterimperfect teñſe.

The preterimperfect teñſe is foꝛmed of the ſecond perſon ſingular of the pzeſent teñſe; changing s into va; as foꝛ example: Amas, amava; compras, comprava; enſeñas, enſeñava, &c. But the verbes of the ſecond and thirð conjugations foꝛme their termination in ia. As foꝛ example: hazia, dezia, corregia, &c. As we will at large ſhew when we come to ſpeake of them. The imperfect teñſe of the optative is foꝛmed of the ſaid ſecond perſon of the indicative moode; changing the letter s, in the ſyllable ra; as foꝛ example, amas, amara; enſeñas, enſeñara, &c.

Of the preterperfect teñſe.

The foꝛmation of this teñſe is the hardeſt of al others; inſomuch that there can be no certaine rules giben of it: bicauſe of the multitude of exceptions.

But foꝛ the moſt part commonly all the preterperfect teñſes indicative in the firſt & ſecond conjugation end in e; as anduve, truche, tome, &c: and in the thirð conjugation in i; as corrigi, oy, conſenti, &c.

The foꝛmation of the other perſons may be eaſily learned by uſe, reading the tables that ſhall follow hereafter.

The preterpluperfect teñſes of the infinitive and all the other moodes, & the preterperfect teñſes alſo are com-
pounded

The Spanish Grammar.

59

pounded with the Latine verbe called, habeo, habes, &c. and also with the participle of the verbs. As for example: Yo avia amado, uviessé amado, avia dicho, abre hecho, abre comprado, uve traido, aver dexado. As we say in English I had loved: I would to God I had loved, &c. But at the end of these rules among the other conjugations, I will set downe the conjugation of the same verbe habeo, in Spanish: that yee may be acquainted with the use of the same word.

Of the future.

All the futures of the indicative mode alwaies end in *Ac*; and have the accent on the last syllable, being formed of the infinitive by adding an *e*; as for example: amar, amaré: comer, comeré: dormir, dormiré: saltar, saltaré: defender, defenderé: comprar, compraré: juzgar, juzgare: acabar, acabaré, &c. And this in all the three conjugations.

Of the imperative mode.

The imperative mode hath one onely tense in the Spanish tongue. Which tense serveth indifferently, and is sometimes used as the present, and sometimes as the future tense: as occasion is offered unto them that speake, which will soon be knowne by them that are a little exercised in the tongue.

Of the optative mode.

The optative mode in the Spanish tongue hath five tenses as in the Latin tongue.

The present tense of the first conjugation endeth in *asse*; as for example: amasse, comprasse, &c.

The present tense in the second and third conjugation end in *iesse*; like as, hiziesse, tuviesse, dormiesse, anduviesse, prometiesse, &c.

The preterimperfect tense in the first conjugation is

I 2

formed

formed in *ara*; as *amara*, *mirara*, *contara*, *tratara*, *comprara*, &c.

In the second and third conjugation the preterimperfect optative doth end in *era*: like as *hiziera*, *pusiera*, *dormiera*, *corriera*, &c.

The preterperfect and pluperfect tenses are formed with the verbe *Habeo*, and the participles passives. Example: *uviera amado*, *uviera comprado*, *uviera dormido*, *uviera marescido*, &c. And in the pluperfect tense, *uviessse comido*, *uviessse bevido*, *uviessse traído*, &c.

The future when it is of the first conjugation, then it beginneth in *e*: as *comprè*, *templè*, *enseñè*, *maxquè*, &c. In the second and third conjugation the future endeth in *a*: *haga*, *duerma*, *corra*, *defienda*, &c.

Of the Subjunctive mode.

This mode hath his tenses like the optative. The present tense hath the selfsame terminations as the future optative.

The preterimperfect tense is like the present and preterimperfect tense in the optative.

The preterperfect and pluperfect tenses are altogether like the same tenses in the optative mode, in termination: but in sense nevertheless much different.

For in the optative, when we wish for any thing in Spanish, we use this word, *Oxala*, or this word, *plugiessse*, joining it to the verb. And in the subjunctive, *Como*. As for example, in the optative mode, we say thus in the Spanish language: *oxala yo amasse tanto a Dios, como el dessea que yo le ame, plugiessse all Señor, que jo fuesse ya desatado deste cuerpo mortal.*

Example for the subjunctive mode. *Como yo uviesse oydo muchas vezes las bôzes de Dios, nunca le quise responder; como yo supiesse bien la voluntad de Dios, hize contra ella.*

Of

Of the Infinitive moode.

WE have already in a manner shewed all the formations of the infinitive above, so,

The first conjugation ends in ar.

The second in er.

The third in ir.

As for the preterperfect tense and the future, they be compounded with the Verbe, *Habeo, habes*, and the participles passives.

That the present tense of the infinitive moode doth almost alwaies require *de, or en*; as for example: *Tenga el hombre cuenta, de huyr de los vicios: acuerdese de reverenciar a Dios, &c.*

Of the Gerunds.

The French tong hath no gerunds, but utter them by circumloquutions: But there is great use of them in the Spanish tong. As they say in Spanish: *Vengo de oyr la palabra de dios, en acabando de orar, yre a tratar mis negocios. Haziendo, comiendo, dormiendo, &c.* And in deed these gerunds in *do*, of the ablative case be the commonest, and most used. The other terminations, may be rather called infinitives than gerunds.

Of the Supines.

As touching the supines, the Spanish & French tong have no use of them.

The Spaniards in stead of the supine use the infinitive by putting the preposition *a* before it; as for example: *Voy a oyr sermon, ire a hazer cuentas, &c.*

And thus much I thought to note of the verbs generally, before we come to the conjugations of them, that I should not be driven after ward to repeat one thing often times.

Now we shall not omit, if we set downe an example of each conjugation particularly, that according to the same all the other verbs of the same conjugation, may with lesse difficultie be learned, how it ought to be formed and declined.

But because the verbs of the active voice, and such as signifie action, must be declined with the verbe *habeo*; and the passives of the other verbe *sum*, *es*, *est*; I thinke it best first to set downe the manner how them two verbs ought to be declined: that afterward we may learne the easier to decline and forme all the other verbs. 1567.

The verbe *habeo*, in the Spanish tongue.

The present tense.

Sing.	{ Yo he, Tu has, Aquel ha.	Plu.	{ Nosotros hemos, Vosotros haveys, Aquellos han.
-------	----------------------------------	------	--

The present tense of the indicative in French, shall follow afterward, and in English also.

The preterimperfect tense.

Sing.	{ Yo avia, Tu avias, Aquel avia.	Plu.	{ Nosotros aviamos, Vosotros aviades, Aquellos avian.
-------	--	------	---

As touching the orthographie and right spelling of this verbe in the Spanish tongue, some write it alwaies with an h, in each termination, and others without h; according to the pronunciation used in each severall shire, where they be borne in. Item some say uve, and others, ove. But as for this diversitie in writing, every man may freely do as it pleaseth him: But here we do observe the Andalusian and Sevillian manner of pronunciation.

The

The preterperfect tense.

Sing.	{ yo uve, tu uviste, aquel uvo.	Plu.	{ nosotros uvimos, vosotros uvisteis, aquellos uvieron.
-------	---------------------------------------	------	---

The preterpluperfect tense.

Sing.	{ yo avia avido, tu avias avido, aquel avia avido	Plu.	{ nosotros aviamos avido, vosotros aviades avido, aquellos avian avido.
-------	---	------	---

The future tense.

Sing.	{ yo aure, tu auras, aquel aura.	Plu.	{ nosotros auremos, vosotros aureis, aquellos auran.
-------	--	------	--

Imperative mode, present tense.

Sing.	{ Tu ayas, aquel aya.	Plu.	{ vosotros aved, aquellos ayan.
-------	--------------------------	------	------------------------------------

The first termination of this mode commonly is taken from the verbe *teneo, tenes, &c.* So likewise the future tense of the optative and present tense of the subjunctive. So that the Spaniards commonly use this imperative,

{ Ten tu,
{ Tened aquel, &c.

The optative mode.

In the optative we must observe this, that in all terminations as well singular as plural, we must use this word, *Oxala*, or else this, *Pluguiesse a Dios*, in stead of that the Latins say *Vtinam*, the French men, *Plen a Dieu que*, and the English men, *Would to God, &c.*

The

The present tense.

Sing.	{	yo uviessse,	{	Plu.	{	nosotros uviesssemos,
oxala		tu uviessses,				vosotros uviesssedes,
que		aquel uviessse.				aquellos uviesssen.

The imperfect tense.

Sing.	{	yo uviera,	} Plu.	{	nosotros uvieramos,
oxala		tu uvieras,			vosotros uvierades,
que		aquel uviera.			aquellos uvieran.

The preterperfect tense.

Sing.	{	yo aya avido,	} Plu	{	nosotros ayamos avido,
oxala		tu ayas avido,			vosotros ayays avido,
que		aquel aya avido.			aquellos ayan avido.

The pluperfect tense.

Sing.	{ yo uviessse avido, oxala { tu uviessse avido, que { aq. uviessse avido	} Plu	{ nosotr. uviesssemos avido vosotr. uviesssedes avido, aquellos uviesssen avido.

The future tense, Oxala que

Sing.	{ yo aya,	} Plu.	{ nosotros ayamos,	
	{ tu ayas,			{ vosotros ayays.
	{ aquel aya.			

Of the subjunctive mode.

The subjunctive mode is altogether like the optative, for, The present tense is like the future tense in the former mode. And the preterimperfect, perfect, and pluperfect tenses be all a like in this and the former mode: but that in stead of oxala, they use in this mode, quando: visto que. which the French men call, *quand*, *ven que*. and in English we say, *When*, *seeing that*, &c.

The

The infinitive mode.

The present tense, } Aver, } Some men
 The preterperfect tense, } Aver aido. } write with h.

Note that when the Spaniard will say or expresse any thing by the future tense of this infinitive mode, he doth not onely use this word aver, but also addeth some other strange word unto it to shun the *ακουσιν* or ill sound; for else he should say: Aver de aver, which repetition doth seeme absurd to the eare: And therefore in stead of repeating this word, he taketh some other verbe, and adding it to the present tense, supplieth the future. As for example: Espero aver bueno conclusion de mi negocio: Ciertamente estoy de aver paz exterior, si yo la tengo con Dios en mi conscientia, &c.

Now followeth the conjugation, which the Latins call *Sum es fui, &c.*

The indicative mode, and present tense.

Sing.	{ yo soy, tu eres, aquel es.	{ Plu.	{ nosotros somos, vosotros soys, aquellos son.
-------	------------------------------------	--------	--

Indicativo
presente.

The preterimperfect tense.

Sing.	{ yo era, tu eras, aquel era.	{ Plu.	{ nosotros eramos, vosotros erades, aquellos eran.
-------	-------------------------------------	--------	--

Præterito
imperfecto

The preterperfect tense.

Sing.	{ yo fue, tu fuiste, aquel fue.	{ Plu.	{ nosotros fuemos, vosotros fuistes, aquellos fueron.
-------	---------------------------------------	--------	---

Præterito
perfecto.

The pluperfect tense compounded.

Sing.	{ yo avia sido, tu avias sido, aquel avia sido.	{ Plu.	{ nosotros aviamos sido, vosotros aviades sido, aquellos avian sido.
-------	---	--------	--

Præterito
plusquam
perfecto
compuesto

Futuro.

The future tense.

Sing.	{	yo fere, tu seras, aquel sera.	}	Plu.	{	nosotros seremos, vosotros sereis, aquellos seran.

Imperativo
presente.

The imperative mode, present tense.

Sing.	{	se tu, sea aquel.	}	Plu.	{	seamos nosotros, sed vosotros, sean aquellos.

Optativo
presente.

The Optative mode, present tense.

Sing.	{	yo fuesse, tu fuesse, O si aquel fuesse.	}	Plu.	{	nosotros fuessemos, vosotros fuessedes, O si aquellos fuesen.

Imperfecto

The preterimperfect tense.

Sing.	{	yo fuera, tu fueras, O si aquel fuera.	}	Plu.	{	nosotros fuéramos, vosotros fuerades, O si aquellos fueran.

Præterito
perfecto.

The præterperfect tense.

Sing.	{	yo aya sido, tu ayas sido, O si aquel aya sido.	}	Plu.	{	nosotros ayamos sido. vosotros ayays sido, O si aquellos ayan sido.

Plusquam
perfecto.

The pluperfect tense.

Sing.	{	yo uviessé sido, tu uviesses sido, O si aq. uviessé sido	}	Plu.	{	nosotr. uviessémos sido. vosotros uviessédes sido. O si aquellos uviessen sido.

Futuro.

The future tense.

Sing.	{	yo sea, tu seas, O si aquel sea.	}	Plu.	{	nosotros seamos, vosotros seays, O si aquellos sean.

Subjunctivo
presente.

The Subjunctive mode, present tense.

The present is alike with the future of the optative.

The

The perfect and pluperfect of this and the former mood are alike also. But in stead of O hi, & Oxala, or Pluguiesse a Dios, they say, Quando, or Como.

But the preterimperfect tense is not like the preterimperfect tense or any other in the optative mood: but is thus declined:

Singular.	{	como yo fuera seria, y fuesse,
		tu fueras, serias y fueses,
		aquel fuera, seria, y fuesse.
Plurall.	{	fueramos, seriamos, y fuessemos,
		fuerades seriades, y fuessedes,
		fueran, serian y fuesen.

In the French tongue the subjunctive mood is altogether like to the indicative mood: onely in the subjunctive mood they use to adde these words, *veu que*, and *quand*, before the verbe in all persons and numbers: as we shall afterwards shew.

The infinitive mood.

The present, } ser.

The preterperfect tense, } aver sido.

The future, } aver de ser, &c.

The knowledge of these two verbs, *Habeo*, and *Sum*, how to decline and forme them as they ought to be, is the principallest and cheefest foundation to speake both these tongues. So that the strangers ought in any cause to exercise themselves very wel in the flexion & declining of them.



Rules belonging to the conjugations

of the French tongue.

The French tongue declineth his verbs by foure conjugations: three regular, and the fourth irregular.

The tokens and signes wherby they be distinguished the one from the other, are taken from the preterperfect tense in the indicative mood, and also from the infinitive mood.

The verbs of the first conjugation forme their preterperfect tense in *e*, and the infinitive in *r*: like as *aimé*, *aimer*; *enseigné*, *enseigner*; *chanté*, *chanter*, &c.

The verbs of the second conjugation forme their preterperfect tense in *i*, and the infinitive in *ir*: as *dormi*, *dormir*; *oui*, *ouir*; *souffri*, *souffrir*.

The verbs of the fourth conjugation forme the preterperfect tense in *u*, and the infinitive in *re*: as *ten*, *lire*; *creu*, *croire*; *vaincu*, *vaincre*, &c. Insomuch as *e*, *er*, *i*, *ir*, and *u*, *re*, are the signes and tokens of all the conjugations regular.

As touching the fourth conjugation it is so out of order and divers, that it cannot by rules or any certainty be set downe: so that the strangers must learne it more by use than by art. And so for bicause that in the French tong the cheefest difficulty consisteth in the verbs, I will here set downe certaine generall rules concerning the formation of modes and tenses, as before I have done in the Spanish tong.

Of the present tense of the indicative mood.

To find the first person of the present tense and indicative mood (which is called *Thema*) you must looke for the second person of the same tense: which, if you deprive it of the last letter *s*, maketh the (*thema*) that is to say, the first person of the whole conjugation; and from which all the conjugation is as it were drawen and fetched. As for example: *tu aimes*; take away *s*, and remaineth *aime*, *j'aime*, *tu aimes*, *il aime*: *tu dors*, take away *s*, and remaineth *dor*: *tu crois*, take away *s*, and it is *croi*, &c. Item, the (*thema*) may be found after another rule also, v^z. That all the verbs of the first conjugation in the first and third person of the present tense and indicative mode

in the singular number end in *e* feminine. As for example: *j' aime, il aime, &c.* But the verbes of the second and third declension have sundry terminations. Nevertheless, the third person singular of the present tense, and indicative mode, alwaies endeth in *t*: which *t* being taken away, the (*thema*) is formed. As for example: *il dort*; take away *t*, and it is *dor*: and this is the (*thema*) or first person of the whole conjugation. As for the other verbes, they are under this rule also: as *il lit, je ly: il croit, je croy: il boit, je boy, &c.*

Of the preterimperfect tense.

All verbs of what inflexion or conjugation whatsoever in the first person of the singular number alwaies end in the diphthong *oy*, the second person in *ois*, and the third in *oit*. As for example: *je priois, tu priois, il prioit: j' avoy, tu avois, il avoit*. And in the plurall number it is like the plurall of the present tense, but that in the last syllable it hath one letter interposed viz *i*. in the first and second person, but in the third this diphthong *oy*, is interposed, as *nous aimons nous aimions, vous aimez, vous aimiez, ils aiment, ils aimoyent, &c.*

Of the preterperfect tense.

The French men imitating the Greekes, have two preterperfect tenses, the one may be called simplex, single, because it is not joined to any other verbe: as *j' aimay, tu aimas, il aimas, je dormy, tu dormis, il dormis, je fus, tu fus, &c.* The other is called compositum, compounded, because it alwaies is joined to some other verbe.

This preterperfect tense is formed of the participle passive of the same verbe, and the verbe habeo, habes, or sum, es, &c. As appeareth in this example: *j' ay aimé, tu as aimé, il a aimé, j' ay dormi, tu as dormi, il a dormi, &c.*

The terminations of the first and single preterperfect tense in the first conjugation are these: *ay, as, a, ames, aies, aient*: as *j' aimay, tu aimas, &c.*

In

In the second conjugation these, *i, is, it : imes, ites, irent :* as *dormi, dormis, dormit : dormimes, dormites, dormirent.* In the third conjugation these, *eu, eus, eut : eumes, eutes, eurent :* as *je leu, tu leus, il lent : nous leumes, vous leutes, ils leurent.* In somuch that the termination and last syllable of the first person, in the first and second preterperfect tense is alike; as well in the second conjugation as in the third. Example : *Je dormi, and j'ay dormi. Je leu, and j'ay leu, &c.*

Of the use of these two preterperfect tenses.

Among all other difficulties that are in the French tongue, one of the most is to know the true and readie use of these two preterperfect tenses, and therfore I counsell the novice diligently to learne the same, and remember it. The French men use the first preterperfect tense whensoever these adverbs of time, *dernierement, ier, jadis,* and such others come before or after it. As for example : *Nous passames ier par my les brigans, & fumes en danger d'estre destrouffez.*

Item, they use the same preterperfect tense, when they speake of things past long since. The second preterperfect tense is used among the French men, when it cometh before or after adverbs of time signifieng and betokening presence as *aujourd'huy, maintenant, desja, &c.*

Item when they speake of things already done, but not long ago, as appeareth in this example following, where in the verbe *sum, es,* and *habeo, habes,* make the conjunction: *j'ay creu, & pource ay-je parlé, Tu as delaisé le mal, & j'ay faict le bien. vous avez rejeté la doctrine sainte, & nous l'avons recene. Ces gens-cy, sont venus a bout de leurs affaires : & nous ne sommes pas venues a la fin de nos entreprises, j'ay tousjours ouy dire qu'il ny a rien si precieux que le temps, &c.*

Of the preterpluperfect tense, &c.

This tense doth not any thing differ from the second and compound preterperfect tense, but that in stead of the

the present tense of the verbe *Habeo*, *habes* : it hath the preterimperfect tense of the same verbe. As for example: *j'ay creu*, I have belæved: *j'auoy creu*, I had belæved. In the optative moode they say, *Plent a Dieu que j'eusse creu*, Would to God I belæved. In the subjunctive moode, *Veu que j'auoy creu*, seeing that I have belæved: *Veu que j'auoy dormi*, seeing that I have slept. And in the infinitive, *auoyr creu*, to have belæved, &c.

The same is to be understood of verbs neuters absolute signifieng passion; which forme their preterperfect and pluperfect tenses with the helpe of the verbe, *Sum*, *es*, *est*. As for example. *Je suis venu*, *Je estoys venu*: *je suis monté*, *j'estoy monté*, *je suis descendu*, *j'estoy descendu*. In the optative: *Plent a dieu que je fusse venu*. In the subjunctive, *Veuque je fays venu*, *veuque j'estoy venu*. In the infinitive: *Estre venu*.

Of the future.

The future of the indicative moode, of what verbe soever, doth alwaies end in *ray* diphthong, and it is formed from the first person of the present tense, by adding *ray*, unto it, as for example: *je chante*, adde *ray*, and the future is formed: *je chanteray*, *je croy*, *croyray*, *je mange*, *je mangeray*, &c. Where this may be noted, that the future tense ever requirerh an *r*, which is to be added to the present tense.

Of the imperative moode.

In the French tong the imperative moode hath no moe tenses than the present, which is commonly like to the present tense of the indicative moode, especially in the plurall number. But sometimes it doth not require the pronounne, which alwaies in the indicative moode is joined to the verbe; and when it doth use the pronounne, then the pronounne doth alwaies follow the verbe, as we use in English sometimes: Rise you, go we: ride you, runne we; and so forth.

The

The French men either commanding or asking, speake after the same maner: as *levez vous, & allons nous en d'icy.* Item, *Ne favoriserons nous a la verité? Perdrons nous courage au milieu de la victoire?*

Sometimes without the pronounne: as *Servons a Dieu, & obeissons a ses loyx, oyez & entendez la parole du seigneur: Mon fils honnore les enciens: hante les sages, aye pitié des pauvres: visite les bons livres, fui les vices, & ensuy toute vertu.* Item, *mangeons, beuvons, dormons, allons, allez: venez, montrez, &c.* In which examples the pronounne is understood, but not written or set downe: But I doubt whether a man may set downe any rule, when it ought to be written with the verbe, and when not: For I have asked of some men that were very skillfull in the French tong, and they could not tell me; and therefore it must be learned by use.

Of the optative moode.

This moode in the French tong hath but three tenses, for the present and preterimperfect tenses be formed both alike with double *ss*, and *i*, for every preterimperfect tense hath an *i* in the first and second persons of the plural number. The preterperfect and preterpluperfect tenses are also formed both alike with the preterimperfect tense of the optative moode of the verbe, *habeo*, *es*, joined to them, as *Plensta Dieu que j'eusse dormi, que tu eusses dormi, qu'il eust, &c.*

The future tense is by it selfe, and is commonly formed and declined as the present tense of the indicative moode.

Of the subjunctive moode.

This moode in the French tong is almost altogether like the indicative moode in all tenses, this excepted: that at every person they adde in the subjunctive moode, either *venque*, or *quand*, and sometimes *si*.

And

And for bicause the subjunctiue mode hath no particular tokens, there be some that would haue the subjunctiue mode formed diuersly, according to the variety and difference of the conjunctions that are ioined with it: but that would breed but a confusion in mingling the inflections & declensions, and so as it were induce a new difficultie.

Indeed in the preterimperfect tense they use little variety when *quand* cometh before it not else: and then at the end of the last sillable they interpose an *r*, as *quand j'aime-roi*, for *aimoy*, & yet sometimes they say also, *quand j'aimoy*, &c.

The future tense, when this word *si* cometh before it, then it is formed as the present tense in the indicatiue mode; as for example: *Si je peche, vous me pardonnerez*: but they say not, *si je pecheray*, &c. *Si vous espousez une femme plus riche que vous, vous aurez tousiours un maistre*: but they say not, *vous espouserez*, &c. Sometimes the preterperfect tense of the indicatiue mode ioined with the future tense of the verbe, *habeo*, maketh the future of the subjunctiue mode, as for example: *Quand vous aurez fait tout ce que Dieu vous a commandé humiliez vous, & dittes, nous sommes seruiteurs inutiles. Item, Quand nous aurons recen la Doctrine de Christ, par vray foy lors nous serons vrayz enfans de Dieu*, &c.

Of the infinitiue mode.

This mode doth varie in terminations according to the diuersitie of the conjugations: bicause the first endeth in *er*, the second in *ir*, and the third in *re*: Inso much that if the tokens how one might know the verbe were onely taken from the infinitiue mode, there would be no verbe irregular, bicause all verbes whatsoever are reduced into these three terminations,

The preterpluperfect tense is compounded of the second preterperfect tense of the indicatiue mode and of the infinitiue of the verbe *habeo*: as *avoir aime*, *avoir dormi*, *avoir creu*, &c.

The French tongue hath no future tense in the infinitive mode, but formeth it as the future tense in the indicative mode, and it is to be noted, that the infinitives demand this particle *de*: as for example: *Ce n'est pas honte d'apprendre, ains c'est honte de rien savoir. Item, mon enfant, prens peino de fuir les vices, & d'ensuivre la vertu, garde toy de mesfaire, &c.*

Of the gerunds.

The French tongue hath no use of gerunds, but they declare them by circumloquutions.

The gerunds that ends in *di*, they declare them by the infinitive: as *il est temps de faire bien, ou jamais non, &c.*

The gerund in *do*, they declare by the participle of the active voice of the same verbe, and the preposition *en*; as *en contemplant les œuvres de Dieu, je ne me laisse jamais, &c.*

The gerund in *dum*, is declared by the infinitive, adding this preposition *pour*, to it: as *je vien pour avancer l'honneur & gloire du seigneur, & tu viens pour l'empêcher, &c.*

Of the Supines.

The French men lack supines, but they expresse them by circumloquutions.

The first supine is declared by the infinitive of the same verbe it both descend of: as *vaï en dormir de bonne heure, & se leve de maine de grand matin. Item, allons combattre pour la densense de nostre pais, &c.*

The second supine by the preterperfect tense of the indicative mode of the same verb, and of the infinitive of the verbe, *sum, es, est, &c.* like as, *Ce livre est digne d'estre leu. Vostre doctrine est digne d'estre ouye et reconue de tous &c.*

Thus much of the rules how to forme the modes and tenses in the French tongue. Now we will set downe the conjugation of the verbe *habeo*, in French, that the strangers may know how it is declined in French.

The

The Indicative mode, present time.

Singular { j'ay,
tu as,
il a.

Plural { nous avons,
vous avez,
ils ont.

Indicatif
temps pre-
sent.

The preterimperfect tense.

Singular { j'avoys,
tu avois,
il avoit.

Plural { nous avions,
vous aviez,
ils avoyent.

Preterit im-
perfect.

The first preterperfect tense.

Singular { j'en,
tu eus,
il eut.

Plural { nous eusmes,
vous eustes,
ils eurent.

Le preteris
perfect pre-
mier ou sin-
gle.

The second preterperfect tense or compounded.

Singular { j'ay eu,
tu as eu,
il a eu.

Plural { nous avions eu,
vous aviez eu,
ils ont eu.

Le second
preterit per-
fait ou com-
posé.

The preterpluperfect tense.

Singular { j'avoys eu,
tu avois eu,
il avoit eu.

Plural { nous avions eu,
vous aviez eu,
ils avoyent eu.

Preterit plus
que perfect.

The future tense.

Singular { j'auray,
tu auras,
il aura.

Plural { nous aurons,
vous aurez,
ils auront.

Futur.

The Imperative mode, present time.

Singular { ayez tu,
a il.

Plural { ayons nous,
ayez vous,
ayent ils.

Imperatif
temps pre-
sent.

Oplatif,
temps pre-
sent, & pre-
terit imper-
fait.

The Optative mode, present tense and
preterimperfect tense.

Sing. Pluri	} eusse, tu eusses, il eust.	} Plural	{ nous eussions, vous eussies, ils eussent.
a Dieu que			

Futur.

The future tense.

Sing. Dieu	} j'aye, tu ayes, il ait.	} Plural	{ nous ayons, vous ayes, ils ayent.
veulle que			

The subjunctive mode is altogether like the indica-
tive mode: but you must put *veu que*, or *quand* to each
person, &c.

Infinitif.

The Infinitive mode.

Singular } *Savoir,*
 avoir en.

We have shewed before how the French tongue hath
no gerunds or supines, but are declared by circumloqua-
tions, &c.

The verbe, Sum, is declined after this manner.

Indicatif
temps pre-
sent.

The Indicative mode present time.

Singular	} je suis, tu es, il est.	} Plural	{ nous sommes, vous estes, ils sont.

Preterit
imperfait.

The preterimperfect tense.

Singular	} j'estoye, tu estois, il estoit.	} Plural	{ nous estions, vous esties, ils estoient.

Preterit
perfait pre-
mier ou sin-
gle.

The first preterperfect tense.

Singular	} je fu, tu fus, il fut.	} Plural	{ nous fumes, vous fustes, ils furent.

The

The second preterperfect tense compounded.

Singular { j'ay esté,
tu as esté,
il a esté.

Plural { nous avons esté,
vous avez esté,
ilz ont esté.

Preterit second compound.

The preterpluperfect tense.

Singular { j'avoys esté,
tu avoys esté,
il avoit esté.

Plural { nous avions esté,
vous aviez esté,
ilz avoient esté.

Preterit plus que parfait.

The future tense.

Singular { je seray,
tu seras,
il sera.

Plural { nous serons,
vous serez,
ilz seront.

Futur.

The Imperative mode present time.

Singular { Sois tu,
sois il.

Plural { soyons nous,
soyez vous,
soient ils.

Imperatif temps present.

The Optative mode, present and preterimperfect tense.

Singular { j'eusse esté,
tu eusses esté,
il eussét esté.

Plural { nous eussions esté,
vous eussies esté,
ils eussient esté.

Optatif temps present & preterit imperfect. *Plaut a Dieu que*

The future tense.

Sin. dieu { je soye,
veulle tu soye,
que il soit.

Plural { nous soyons,
vous soyez,
ils soient.

Future.

The subjunctive mode is altogether like the optative, but that in stead of *Plaut a Dieu que*, they adde to all the persons of each number of every tense, *Ven que*, or *quand*, &c.

The Infinitive mode.

Estre; Avoir esté: To have been.

Infinitive.

The same exhortation which I used touching the Spanish

”

Spanish tongue, I also repeat here, wishing every one that is desirous to speak the French tongue, to bestow no small pains in the declining of these two verbs: to wit, Habeo, haves, and Sum es, &c. Now to the Spanish conjugations.



Of the first Conjugation.

The first conjugation is of those verbs, which forme the infinitive mode in ar; as for example: Comprar, andar, cambiar, açotar, hablar, pasear, &c. And that the novice may see how the verbs of the first conjugation are declined, I will set downe the forme of declension of one of them. For after the same order are all the other verbs whatsoever of the first conjugations declined also.

Indicativo
presente.

The Indicative mode, present tense.

Sing.	{ yo amo, tu amas, aquel ama.	Plu.	{ nosotros amamos, vosotros amais, aquellos aman.
-------	-------------------------------------	------	---

Præterito
imperfecto

The præter imperfect tense.

Sing.	{ yo amava, tu amavas, aquel amava.	Plu.	{ nosotros amavamos, vosotros amavades, aquellos amavan.
-------	---	------	--

Præterito
perfecto.

The præter perfect tense.

Sing.	{ yo ame, tu amaste, aquel amo.	Plu.	{ nosotros amamos, vosotros amastes, aquellos amaron.
-------	---------------------------------------	------	---

The

The preterpluperfect tense.

Sing.	{	yo avia amado,	Plu.	{	nosotr. aviamos amado,	Præterito plusquam perfecto.
		tu avias amado,			vosotr. aviades amado,	
		aq. avia amado.			aquellos avian amado.	

The future tense.

Sing.	{	yo amare,	Plu.	{	nosotros amaremos,	Futuro.
		tu amaras,			vosotros amareys,	
		aquel amara.			aquellos amaran.	

The Imperative mode.

Sing.	{	ama tu,	Plu.	{	amad vosotros,	Imperativo
		ame aquel.			amen aquellos.	

The Optative mode.

Sing. oxala	{	yo amasse,	Plu.	{	nosotros amassemos,	Optativo
		tu amasses,			vosotros amassedes,	
		aquel amasse.			aquellos amassen.	

The imperfect tense.

Sing. oxala	{	yo amara,	Plu.	{	nosotros amaramos,	Imperfecto.
		tu amaras,			vosotros amarades,	
		aquel amara.			aquellos amaron.	

The preterperfect tense.

Sing. oxala	{	yo oviera amado,	Pl.	{	nosotr. ovieramos	Præterito perfecto.
		tu ovieras amado,			vosotr. ovierades	
		aq. oviera amado.			aquellos ovieran	

The preterpluperfect tense.

Sing. oxala	{	yo oviesse amado,	Pl.	{	nosotr. oviessemos	Præterito Plusquam perfecto.
		tu ovieses amado,			vosotr. oviesse des	
		aq. oviesse amado.			aquellos ovies sen	

The future tense.

Sing. oxala	{	yo ame,	Plu.	{	nosotros amemos,	Futuro.
		tu ames,			vosotros ameys,	
		aquel ame.			aquellos amen.	

The

The subjunctive in the Spanish tongue, is altogether like the optative, except the preterimperfect tense and the future tense. And also whereas they say, oxala in the optative: here they use como, o quando: as quando yo ame, &c.

Imperfecto del Subjunctivo.

The preterimperfect tense of the Subjunctive mode.

Singular	{	yo amare, amaria y amasse,
quando		tu amares, amarias y amassedes,
		aquel amare, amaria y amasse.
Plural.	{	nosotr. amaremos amariamos, y amassemos,
		vosotros amares amariades y amassedes,
		aquellos amaren amarian, y amassen.

The preterperfect and pluperfect tenses are like to the same tenses of the optative mode.

Futuro.

The future tense.

Sing.	{	quando yo avre amado,	{	Plu.	abremos amado,
		tu avras amado,			abreis amado,
		aquel avra amado,			abran amado.

Infinitivo.

The infinitive mode.

Amar aver amado, aver de amar.

Gerundios

The gerunds.

De amar, en amando, en siendo amado, a amar, o ser amado.

Supinos.

The Spanish tongue hath not any use for supines.

After the same manner are all other verbs of the first conjugation declined: as Euangelizar, predicar, anunciar, disputar, perdonar, rescatar, libertar, dexar, deschar, escalar, quemar, trabajar, limpiar, &c.



The

The first conjugation in French.

The first conjugation formeth the second preterperfect tense in *e*, and the infinitive in *er*: as *aimé, aimer; chanté, chanter; mangé, manger, &c.*

An example of the first conjugation through out all modes and tenses.

Singul.	{ <i>j'aime,</i> <i>tu aimes,</i> <i>il aime.</i>	Plural	{ <i>nous aimons,</i> <i>vous aimez,</i> <i>ils aiment.</i>	Indicatif temps présent.
Singul.	{ <i>j'aimoye,</i> <i>tu aimoyes,</i> <i>il aimoit.</i>	Plural	{ <i>nous aimions,</i> <i>vous aimiez,</i> <i>ils aimoyent.</i>	Preterit imperfait.
Singul.	{ <i>j'aimay,</i> <i>tu aimas,</i> <i>il aimâ.</i>	Plural	{ <i>nous aimâmes,</i> <i>vous aimâtes,</i> <i>ils aimèrent.</i>	Preterit perfect premier.
Singul.	{ <i>j'ay aimé,</i> <i>tu as aimé,</i> <i>il a aimé.</i>	Plural	{ <i>nous avons,</i> <i>vous avez,</i> <i>ils ont.</i>	Preterit perfect second.
Singul.	{ <i>j'avoys aimé,</i> <i>tu avois aimé,</i> <i>il avoit aimé.</i>	Plural	{ <i>nous avions,</i> <i>vous aviez,</i> <i>ilz avoyent.</i>	Preterit plus aimé. que perfect.
Singul.	{ <i>je aimeray,</i> <i>tu aimeras,</i> <i>il aimera.</i>	Plural	{ <i>nous aimerons,</i> <i>vous aimerez,</i> <i>ils aimeront.</i>	Futur.
Singul.	{ <i>aime tu,</i> <i>aime il.</i>	Plural	{ <i>aimons vous,</i> <i>aimés vous,</i> <i>aiment ils.</i>	Imperatif temps présent.
Singul. Plent a dieu que.	{ <i>j'aimasse,</i> <i>tu aimasses,</i> <i>il aimât.</i>	Plural	{ <i>nous aimissions,</i> <i>vous aimissiez,</i> <i>ils aimassent.</i>	Optatif temps présent, & preterit imperf.

Preterit per-
fait ou plus
que parfait,
plent a diu
que.
Futur Diu
veville que.

Singular } j' eusse aimé,
tu eusses aimé,
il eust aimé.

Singular } j' aime,
tu aimes,
il aime.

Plural } nous eussions aimé,
vous eussiez aimé,
ils eussent aimé.

Plural } nous aimions,
vous aimiez,
ils aiment.

The subjunctive mode is altogether like the infinitive mode, except only that in stead of, *diu veville*, or *Plent a diu que*, you must here say *veu que*, or *quand*.

Infinitif.

Aimer, avoir aimé.

After this maner are all other verbs of the first conjugation declined: as *Evangelizer, precher, annoncer, disputer, pardonner, racheter, delivrer, delaisser, abandonner, monter, passer, demourer, manger, chanter, eschauffer, brusler, labourer, travailler, gaster, edifier, netoyer*; and like moze that forme their pretetperfectense in *e*. and the infinitive in *er*.



Of the second conjugation.

The second conjugation is of those verbs, which forme the infinitive in *er*, as *leer, creer, beber*. &c.

Indicativo
modo ti-
empo pre-
sente.

Imperfecto

An example of the second conjugation.

Sing. } Yo Leo
Tu lees
Aquel lee,

Sing. } yo leya
tu leyas
aquel leya

Plu. } nosotros leemos
vosotros leeyis
aquellos leen.

Plu. } nosotros leyamos
vosotros leyades
aquellos leyan.

Sing.

Sing.	{ yo ley tu leyste aquel leyo	Plu.	{ vosotros leymos vosotros leyistes aquellos leyeron.	Präterito perfecto.
Sing.	{ yo avia leydo tu avias leydo aquel avia leydo	Plu.	{ nosotros aviamos vosotros aviades aquellos avian.	Präterito plusquam perfecto.
Sing.	{ yo leere tu leeras aquel leera.	Plu.	{ nosotros leeremos vosotros leereis aquellos leeran.	Futuro.
Sing.	{ lee tu lea aquel	Plu.	{ leamos nosotros leed vosotros lean aquellos.	Imperativo modo ti- empo pre- sente.
Sing.	{ oxala yo leyesse oxala tu leyesses oxala aq. leyesse	Plu.	{ nosotros leyessemos vosotros leyessedes aquellos leyessén.	Optativo modo ti- empo pre- sente.
Sing.	{ yo leyerá, oxala tu leyerás, que aquel leyerá.	Plu.	{ nosotros leyeramos, vosotros leyerades, aquellos leyeran.	imperfecto
Sing.	{ O si aya leydo, tu ayas leydo, yo aquel aya leydo.	Plu.	{ nosotros ayamos, vosotros ayais, aquellos ayan.	Präterito perfecto.
Sing.	{ O si yo oviesse leydo tu oviesse leydo aq. oviesse leydo	Plu.	{ nosotros oviessemos, vosotros oviesseades, aquellos oviesssen.	Präterito plusquam perfecto.
Sing.	{ yo lea, tu leas, O si aquel.	Plu.	{ nosotros leamos, vosotros leays, aquellos lean.	Futuro.
Sing.	{ como yo lea, tu leas, aquel lea.	Plu.	{ nosotros leamos, vosotros leays, aquellos lean.	Subjuncti- vo presente
Sing.	{ como yo leyerá leerya y leyesse, leyeras, leeryas, y leyesses, leyera, leerya y leyesse.			imperfecto

	Plu.	{ leyeramos, leeryamos, y leyessemos, leyerades, leeryades, y leyessedes, leyeran, leeryan, y leyessen.	
Preterito perfecto.	Sing.	{ como yo aya leydo, tu ayas leydo, aquel aya leydo.	Plu. { ayamos leydo, ayades leydo, ayan leydo.
Preterito plusquam perfecto.	Sing.	{ como yo oviessse leydo, como tu oviessses leydo, como aquel oviessse leydo.	
	Plu.	{ como nosotros oviesssemos leydo, como vosotros oviesssedes leydo, como aquellos oviessen leydo.	
Infinitivo.		leer aver leydo.	

After this maner are all the verbs declined of the second conjugation, which in the French tongue are of the third conjugation: as it sameth by them that have written French Grammers. As in these verbs following. creer, croire, beber, boire, vencer, vaincre, hender, fendre, romper, rompre, torcer, tordre, coser, cuire, morder, mordre; and many such more, which the Latin tongue placeth in the second and third conjugation: Furthermore that yee may the easier confer this conjugation with that French conjugation which is correspondent unto it, we will next set downe the French verbe of the last conjugation, noting that it is the third conjugation in the French tongue, which formeth the preterperfect tense in u, and the infinitive in re.



Example of the third French conjugation, which is correspondent to the second Spanish conjugation.

Singular

The Spanish Grammar.

85

Singul.	{ je lie, tu lies, il lie.	Plural	{ nous lisons, vous lisez, ils lisent.	Indicatif temps pre- sent.
Singul.	{ je lisoys, tu lisois, il lisoit.	Plural	{ nous lisions, vous lisiez, ils lisoient.	Preterit im- perfect.
Singul.	{ je lus, tu lus, il lut.	Plural	{ nous lûmes, vous lûtes, ils lûrent.	Preterit per- fait premier.
Singul.	{ j'ay lu, tu as lu, il a lu.	Plural	{ nous avons lu, vous avez lu, ils ont lu.	Preterit per- fait second.
Singul.	{ j'avoys lu, tu avois lu, il avoit lu,	Plural	{ nous avions lu, vous aviez lu, ils avoyent lu.	Preterit plus que parfait.
Singul.	{ je liray, tu liras, il lira.	Plural	{ nous lirons, vous lirez, ils liront.	Futur.
Singul.	{ lye tu lise il.	Plural	{ lisons nous, lisez vous, lisent ils.	Imperatif temps pre- sent.
Sing. Plent à Dieu	{ que je lusse, tu lusses, il lusse.		{ nous lussions, vous lussiez, ils lussent.	Optatif temps pre- sent & pre- terit imper- fait.
Plural.				
Sing. Plent à Dieu que	{ il esse lu, tu esses lu, il eût lu.			Preterit per- fait & plus que parfait.
Plural.	{ nous eussions lu, vous eussiez lu, ils eussent lu.			

Sim.

Future.

Sin. dien { is lise,
venille { tu lises,
que { il lise.

} Plural { nous lisons,
vous lisez,
ils lisent.

The subjunctive mode is like the indicative mode, onely adding *veu que*, or, *quand* to ech person.

Infinitif.

Lire, avoir leu.

After the same sort be all the other verbes of the thirde conjugation declined, as, *croire, boire, vaincre, vivre, abatre, combattre, fendre, fondre, vendre, descendre, rompre, tordre, coudre, mourdre*, and such others that forme the p[re]terperfect tense in *n*, and th[is] infinitive in *re*.



Of the third Conjugation.

The third conjugation is of those verbs, which forme the infinitive in *ir*; as *Dormir, sentir, oyr, &c.*, which in the French tongue the Grammarians place in the second conjugation.

Indicativo					
modo ti-					
empo pre-					
sente.	Sing.	{	yo duermo,	{	nosotros dormimos,
			tu duermes,		vosotros dormeis,
			aquel duerme.		aquellos duermen.
Preterito					
imperfecto	Sing.	{	yo dormia,	{	nosotros dormiamos,
			tu dormias,		vosotros dormiades,
			aquel dormia.		aquellos dormian.
Prerito					
perfecto.	Sing.	{	yo dormi,	{	nosotros dormimos,
			tu dormiste,		vosotros dormistes.
			aquel dormio.		aquellos dormieron.
					Sing.

Sing.	{ yo avia dormido, tu avias dormido aq. avia dormido. }	Plu.	{ aviamos dormido, aviades dormido, avian dormido. }	Preterito plusquam perfecto.
Sing.	{ yo dormire, tu dormirás, aquel dormirá. }	Plu.	{ dormiremos, dormireys, dormiran. }	Futuro.
Sing.	{ duerme, duerma aquel. }	Plu.	{ dueríamos nosotros dormid vosotros, duerman aquellos. }	Imperati- vo.
Sing.	{ oxala dormiese tu dormieses, aquel dormiese. }	Plu.	{ nosotros dormiessemos, vosotros dormiesseis, aquellos dormiesen. }	Optativo modo.
Sing.	{ oxa yo durmiera tu durmieras, aquel durmiera. }	Pl.	{ nosotros durmieramos, vosotros durmierades, aquellos durmieran. }	Preterito imperfecto
Sin.	{ oxalayo oviera dormido tu ovieras dormido, aquel oviera dormido. }	Plu.	{ ovieramos, ovierades, ovieran. }	dormido Preterito perfecto.
Sing.	{ yo oviese dormido tu ovieses dormido, aquel oviese dormido. }	Plu.	{ oviessemos dor. oviesseis dorm. oviesen dormido }	Plusquam perfecto.
Sing.	{ oxalaque yo duerma, tu duermas, aquel duerma, }	Plu.	{ nos. duermamos, vosotros dormais aquel duerman. }	Futuro.
Sing.	{ yo duerma, tu duermas, aquel duerma, }	Plu.	{ nos. duermanos. vosotr. dormais. aquel duerman. }	Subjuncti- vo presen- te como.
Sing.	{ como yo durmiera, dormiria y dormiese, tu durmieras, dormirias y dormieses, aquel durmiera, dormiria y dormiese. }			Preterito imperfecto
Plu.	{ durmieramos, dormiriamos, y dormiessemos, durmierades, dormiriaes, y dormiesseis, durmieran, dormirian, y dormiesen. }			

Sing.

Preterito perfecto.	Sing.	{ yo aya dormido,	} Plu.	{ nos. ayamos,	} dormido
	co- mo.	{ tu ayas dormido, aquel aya dormido.		{ vosotr. ayays, aquel. ayan.	
Plusquam perfecto.	Sing.	{ oviesse dormido,	} Pl.	{ oviessemus dormido,	
	co- mo.	{ oviesse dormido, oviesse dormido.		{ oviesse des dormido, oviesse n dormido,	
Futuro.	Sing.	{ quando yo aure dormido,			
		{ quando tu auras dormido, quando aquel aura dormido.			
	Plu.	{ nosotros auremos dormido,			
		{ vosotros aureis dormido, Auran dormido.			

This subjunctive mode in the French tongue is altogether like the indicative mode, in the terminations of last syllables of each person in all tenses and numbers: but onely this: that to the subjunctive mode they adde one of these particles, *venque*, or *quand*. After the same order that the last example is declined, are also all other verbs of the same conjugation formed, as these which follow, *oyr*, *senti*, *sufrir*, *abrir*, *descubrir*, *arrepentir*, *partir*, *dezir*, *produzir*, *venir*, *destruir*, *contradezir*, and others, that forme the infinitive mode in *ir*.

Now will I set downe an example of the French conjugation, which is correspondent to this Spanish conjugation; adverting the novice, that those verbs which the Spaniards forme in the third conjugation, the French men place in the second inflexion, forming their preterperfect tense in *i*. and their infinitive in *ir*. as for example, *Dormi*, *dormir*: *senti*, *sentir*.



An example of the second French conjugation which is correspondent to the third conjugation in the Spanish toong.

Indicatif temps present.

<i>Singul.</i>	{ je dor, tu dors, il dort.	<i>Plur.</i>	{ nous dormons, vous dormez, ils dorment.
----------------	-----------------------------------	--------------	---

Preterit imperfect.

<i>Singul.</i>	{ j dormoye, tu dormois, il dormoit.	<i>Plur.</i>	{ nous dormions, vous dormiez, ils dormoient.
----------------	--	--------------	---

Preterit parfait premier.

<i>Singul.</i>	{ je dormi, tu dormis, il dormit.	<i>Plur.</i>	{ nous dormîmes, vous dormîtes, ils dormirent.
----------------	---	--------------	--

Preterit parfait second.

<i>Singul.</i>	{ j'ay dormi, tu as dormi, il a dormi.	<i>Plur.</i>	{ nous avons, vous avez, ils ont.	{ dormi.
----------------	--	--------------	---	----------

Preterit plus que parfait.

<i>Singul.</i>	{ j'avoys dormi, tu avois dormi, il avoit dormi.	<i>Plur.</i>	{ nous avions, vous aviez, ils avoient.	{ dormi.
----------------	--	--------------	---	----------

<i>Singul.</i>	{ je dormiray, tu dormiras, il dormira.	<i>Plur.</i>	{ nous dormirons, vous dormirez, ils dormiront.	<i>Futur.</i>
----------------	---	--------------	---	---------------

<i>Singul.</i>	{ dors tu, dorme il.	<i>Plur.</i>	{ dormons nous, dormez vous, dorment ils.	<i>Imperatif temps present.</i>
----------------	-------------------------	--------------	---	-------------------------------------

Preterito perfecto.	Sing.	{ yo aya dormido,	} Plu.	{ nos. ayamos, vosotr. ayays, aquel. ayan. }	} dormido
	co- mo.	{ tu ayas dormido, aquel aya dormido.			
Plusquam perfecto.	Sing.	{ oviessse dormido,	} Pl.	{ oviesssemus dormido, oviesssedes dormido, oviesssen dormido,	
	co- mo.	{ oviessses dormido, oviessse dormido.			
Futuro.	Sing.	{ quando yo aure dormido, quando tu auras dormido, quando aquel aura dormido.			
		{ nosotros auremos dormido, vosotros aureis dormido, Auran dormido.			

This subjunctive mode in the French tongue is altogether like the indicative mode, in the terminations of last syllables of each person in all tenses and numbers: but onely this: that to the subjunctive mode they adde one of these particles, *venque*, or *quand*. After the same order that the last example is declined, are also all other verbs of the same conjugation formed, as these which follow, *oyr*, *sensir*, *sufir*, *abrir*, *descubrir*, *arrepentir*, *partir*, *dezir*, *produzir*, *venir*, *destruir*, *contradezir*, and others, that forme the infinitive mode in *ir*.

Now will I set downe an example of the French conjugation, which is correspondent to this Spanish conjugation; adverting the novice, that those verbs which the Spaniards forme in the third conjugation, the French men place in the second inflexion, forming their preterperfect tense in *i*. and their infinitive in *ir*. as for example, *Dormi*, *dormir*: *senti*, *sensir*.



An example of the second French conjugation which is correspondent to the third conjugation in the Spanish toong.

Indicatif temps present.

Singul.	{ je dor, tu dors, il dort.	Plur.	{ nous dormons, vous dormez, ils dorment.
---------	-----------------------------------	-------	---

Preterit imparfait.

Singul.	{ j' dormoye, tu dormois, il dormoit.	Plur.	{ nous dormions, vous dormiez, ils dormoient.
---------	---	-------	---

Preterit parfait premier.

Singul.	{ je dormi, tu dormis, il dormis.	Plur.	{ nous dormimes, vous dormistes, ils dormirent.
---------	---	-------	---

Preterit parfait second.

Singul.	{ j'ay dormi, tu as dormi, il a dormi.	Plur.	{ nous avons, vous avez, ils ont.	dormi.
---------	--	-------	---	--------

Preterit plus que parfait.

Singul.	{ j' avoy dormi, tu avois dormi, il avoit dormi.	Plur.	{ nous avions, vous aviez, ils avoyent.	dormi.
---------	--	-------	---	--------

Singul.	{ je dormiray, tu dormiras, il dormira.	Plur.	{ nous dormirons, vous dormirez, ils dormiront.	Futur.
---------	---	-------	---	--------

Singul.	{ dors tu, dorme il.	Plur.	{ dormons nous, dormez vous, dorment ils.	Imperatif temps pre- sent.
---------	-------------------------	-------	---	----------------------------------

Optatif rēps

present &

preter im-

perfect Ple-

ut a dieu

que.

Preterit per-

fait plus que

perfect pleut

a Dieu que.

Futur Dieu

cept only that

ven que, or

quand, is to be

added unto it in

venle que.

the conjunctive.

Infinitif.

Singul.

Singul.

Singul.

Plur.

Plur.

Plur.

je dormisse,
tu dormisses,
il dormist.

j' eusse dormi,
tu eusses dormi,
il eust dormi.

je dorme,
tu dormes,
il dorme.

nous dormissions,
vous dormissiez,
ils dormissent.

nous eussions dormi,
vous eussiez dormi,
ils eussent dormi.

nous dormions,
vous dormiez,
ils dorment.

The subjunctive mode is like the indicative mode, except only that *ven que*, or *quand*, is to be added unto it in the conjunctive.

Dormir, avoir dormi.

After this manner are all other verbs of this second conjugation formed, as are, *ouir, sentir, assaillir, occir, cueillir, offrir, souffrir, bastir, agnandir, eslargir, amoindrir, acourcir, ouvrir, desouvrir, noirir, blanchir, rugir, garentir, punir, failir, repentir*, and others which forme the preterperfect tense in *i*, and the infinitive in *ir*.

I would willingly in the Spanish tongue have followed the order of conjugations, which the French Grammarians shew; but because the disposition and order of the Latine conjugations is more common and used of most, I thought good to follow the Latine order, reducing the verbs which forme their infinitive in *ar*, to the first conjugation, and those which forme their infinitive in *er*, to the second, and lastly those which forme their infinitive in *ir*, to the third.

Of the fourth conjugation.

If we adde any other conjugation to the former, it shall be of the verbs irregular, which are not many in number; and all the difficultie in knowing how they ought to be declined, consisteth in knowing in which tenses they change

change their characteristick and formative letter, which is the last letter of the Thema, which is the first person of the indicative mode present tense, and singular number, example. This verbe Facio, in Spanish is written, Hago, the g, before the o, is called the formative letter, which is varied and changed in many tenses, as in this verbe Hago, which in the present tense is formed Hago, but in the preterimperfect tense it is formed Hazia, &c.

And because the novice shall not be troubled and hindered through the difficultie of these verbs, I will set downe the hardest of them, among which are, Hazer, yr, in French, *Faire, aller*, and by the formation of these they may easily forme the rest which are not many.



The conjugation of the verbe Facere.

Sing.	{	yo hago, tu hazes, aquel haze.	{	Plu.	{	nosotros hazemos, vosotros hazeis, aquellos hazen.	Indicativo modo.

The preterimperfect tense.

Sing.	{	yo hazia tu hazias, aquel hazia.	{	Plu.	{	nosotros haziamos, vosotros haziades, aquellos hazian.

The preterperfect tense.

Sing.	{	yo hize, tu hiziste, aquel hizo.	{	Plu.	{	nosotros hezimos, vosotros hezistes, aquellos hizieron.

The Spanish Grammar.

The preterpluperfect tense.

Sing.	{ yo havia hecho, tu avias hecho, aqu.avia hecho. }	Plu.	{ aviamus hecho, aviades hecho, avian hecho, }
-------	---	------	--

The future tense.

Sing.	{ yo hare, tu haras, aquel hara. }	Plu.	{ nosot.haremos, vosot.hareis, aquellos haran. }
-------	--	------	--

The imperative.

Sing.	{ has tu, haga aquel. }	Plu.	{ hagamos nosotros. hazed vosotros, hagan aquellos. }
-------	----------------------------	------	---

The Optative mode, present tense oxala.

Sing.	{ si yo hiziese, tu hizieses, aquel hiziese. }	Plu.	{ nosotros hiziessemos, vosotros hiziessedes, aquellos hiziessen. }
-------	--	------	---

The imperfect tense.

Sing.	{ si yo hiziera, tu hizieras, aquel hiziera. }	Plu.	{ nosotros hizieramos, vosotros hizierades, aquellos hizieran. }
-------	--	------	--

The preterperfect, and preterpluperfect tense.

Singular	{ oviera y oviese hecho, ovieras y ovieses hecho, overa y oviesse hecho. }
Plural.	{ ovieramos y oviessemos hecho, ovierades y oviesseades hecho, ovieran y oviesssen hecho. }

The future.

Sing.	{ yo hago, tu hagas, aquel haga. }	Plu.	{ nosotros hagamos, vosotros hagais, aquellos hagan. }
-------	--	------	--

The

The subjunctive in Spanish is formed as the optative, saving that in the subjunctive in stead of this signe oxala they put como and quando.

The infinitive.

hazer, aver hecho, aver de hazer.

Now as touching the French tongue the Strangers shall note that it hath but three regular or perfect conjugations, and if we adde the fourth thereunto: the verbs which commonly are called by the Grammarians irregulars, may be accounted of that conjugation: wherof the foresaid is one, the example wherof we will set down in French.

The example of the conjugation of the verbe, Faire.

The indicative present tense.

Sing.	{	je fay,		Plu.	{	nous faisons,
		tu fais,				vous faites,
		il fait.				ils font.

Preterimperfect.

Sing.	{	je faisoie,		Plu.	{	nous faisons,
		tu faisoies,				vous faisies,
		il faisoiet.				ils faisoient.

The preterperfect of the first kind.

Sing.	{	je fy,		Plu.	{	nous fimes,
		tu fis,				vous fites,
		il fit.				ils firent.

The preterperfect of the second sort.

Sing.	{	je ay fait,		Plu.	{	nous avons fait,
		tu as fait,				vous avez fait,
		il a fait.				ilz ont fait.

The

The p[re]terpluperfect tense.

Sing.	j'avoys fait,	} Plu.	nous avions fait,
	tu avois fait,		vous aviez fait,
	il avoit fait.		ils avoyent fait,

Future.

Sing.	je feray,	} Plu.	nous ferons,
	tu feras,		vous ferez,
	il fera.		ilz feront.

The imparative p[re]sent.

Sing.	fay tu,	} Plu.	faisons nous,
	face il.		faytes vous,
			facent ilz.

Optative p[re]sent tense and p[re]terimperfect.

Ple ut a dieu que.

Sing.	Je fisse,	} Plu.	nous fissions,
	tu fisses,		vous fissies,
	il fist.		ils fissent.

The p[re]terperf. & p[re]terpluperf. tense. Ple ut a dieu que.

Sing.	j'eusse fait,	} Plu.	nous eussions fait,
	tu eusses fait,		vous eussies fait,
	il eust fait.		ilz eussent fait.

Futur. dieu vueille que.

Sing.	je face,	} Plu.	nous facions,
	tu faces,		vous faciez,
	il face.		ils facent.

The subjunctive is altogether like the indicative onely adding these signe, *veu, que, or quand*, unto every person.

Infinitive. *faire, avoir fait.*

The conjugation of the verbe *Aller*,
which in Spanish is *yr*.

Indicative p[re]sent.

Sing.	yo voy,	} Pl.	nosotros vamos,
	tu vas,		vosotros vais,
	aquel va.		aquellos van.

P[re]ter.

Pret. imperf.

Sing.	{ yo iba, tu ivas, aquel iba.	Plu.	{ nosotros ivamos vosotros ivades, aquellos ivan.
-------	-------------------------------------	------	---

Pret. perf.

Sing.	{ yo fue, tu fuiste, aquel fue.	Plu.	{ nosotros fuemos, vosotros fuistes, aquellos fueron.
-------	---------------------------------------	------	---

Pret. pluperf.

Sing.	{ yo avia ydo, tu avias ydo, aquel avia ydo.	Plu.	{ nos. aviamos ydo, vosotros aviades ydo, aquel. avian ydo.
-------	--	------	---

Futur.

Sing.	{ yo yre, tu yras, aquel yra.	Plu.	{ y remos, y reis, y ran.
-------	-------------------------------------	------	---------------------------------

Imperative present tense.

Sing.	{ ve, va, vaya.	Plu.	{ vamos nosotros, yd vosotros, vayan aquellos.
-------	--------------------	------	--

Optative present and imperfect tense, oxala que.

Sing.	{ yo fuese, tu fueses, aquel fuese.	Plu.	{ nosotros fuessemos, vosotros fuessedes, aquellos fuesen.
-------	---	------	--

Sing.	{ yo fuera, tu fueras, aquel fuera.	Plu.	{ fueramos, fuerades, fueran.
-------	---	------	-------------------------------------

Pret. perfect tense. oxala que.

Sing.	{ yo aya ydo, tu ayas ydo, aquel aya ydo.	Plu.	{ ayamos ydo, ayais ydo, ayan ydo.
-------	---	------	--

Pret. plu.

Preterpluperfect tense. oxala.

Sing.	{ yo fuesse ydo, tu fuesse ydo, aq. fuesse ydo. }	Plu.	{ fuessemos ydos, fuesse des ydos, fuesse en ydos. }
-------	---	------	--

Future.

Sing.	{ yo vaya, tu vayas, aquel vaya. }	Plu.	{ vamos, vais, vayan. }
-------	--	------	-------------------------------

The subjunctive is formed like the optative, saving that in in stead of the signe oxala, it hath the signe como, or quando.

Infinitive.

Yr, aver ydo, aver de yr, after the same maner is the verb dezir declined, digo, dizes, dize, dezimos, dezis, dizen. *Je dy, tudis il dit, nous disons, vous dites, ils disent.* The spanish twong in some tenses changeth the c latin into g, in some other into z, but this diversitie is to be learned by the vse of reading and speaking. Thus far we have set down the conjugations of verbes actives regular and irregular, it remaineth that we should briefly handle the passives. But that we may the better confer the French with the Spanish, we will first put downe the example of the said verbe yr, in French.

Indicative present of Aller which in Spanish is Andar.

Sing.	{ Je vay, tu vas, il va. }	Plu.	{ nous allons, vous allez, ils vont. }
-------	----------------------------------	------	--

Preterimperfect.

Sing.	{ j'alloye, tu alloies, il alloit. }	Plu.	{ nous allions, vous alliez, ils alloient. }
-------	--	------	--

Preterper-

Preterperfect tense of the first kind.

Sing. {	j'allay, tu allais, il alla.	Plu. {	nous allames, vous allatez, ils allerent.
---------	------------------------------------	--------	---

Preterperfect of the second.

Sing. {	Je suis allé, tu es allé, il est allé.	Plu. {	nous sommes allés, vous êtes allés, ils sont allés.
---------	--	--------	---

Preterpluperfect tense.

Sing. {	j'estoye allé, tu estois allé, il estoit allé.	Plu. {	nous estions allés, vous étiez allés, ils estoient allés.
---------	--	--------	---

Future.

Sing. {	j'iray, tu iras, il ira.	Plu. {	irons, irez, iront.
---------	--------------------------------	--------	---------------------------

Imperative present.

Sing. {	va tu, aille il,	Plu. {	allons nous, ailez vous, aillent ilz.
---------	---------------------	--------	---

Optative present and preterimperfect.

Plent ad dieu que.

Sing. {	j'allasse, tu allasses, il allast.	Plu. {	nous allissions, vous allissiez, ils allassent.
---------	--	--------	---

Preterperfect and pluperfect.

Plent a dieu que.

Sing. {	je fusse allé, tu fusses allé, il fut allé.	Plu. {	nous fussions allés, vous fussiez allés, ilz fusseen allés.
---------	---	--------	---

DI

Future.

Future tense. *Dieu venille que.*

Singular.	{	<i>j' aille,</i>	{	Plur.	{	<i>nous aillons,</i>
		<i>tu ailles,</i>				<i>vous aillez,</i>
		<i>il aille.</i>				<i>ilz aillent.</i>

The subjunctive is like the indicative, onely by adding the signe *ven que* or *quand*, in every number and person.

Infinitive *aller*, and *estre allé*.

After the same sort must you decline *dire* : *je dy, tu dis, il dit, &c.* and such like verbs.

Whitherunto we have handled verbs actives personals, as well regular as irregular: it remaineth that we should next entreat briefly of the passives, and then after of Impersonals.

Of verbs passives.

The verbs passives in the French and Spanish tongue observe the same manner and order, and that is, in stead of passives, they use the participles adding thereto the verbe, *Sum, es, fui*, but they differ in forming their persons, as you shall see by example.

The Spaniard formeth the participle passive of the infinitive mode, by taking away *r*, and adding *do*, as *amar, amado* : *comprar, comprado* : *atar, atado* : *dormir, dormido* : and this is done in the first & third conjugation, but in the second you must first change the last *e*, into *y*, before you add *do*, as of *leer, leydo* : *tener, tenydo*, &c. Therefore if you will know how to use these participles, you must learne to forme them well, and to decline the verbe *Sum, es, fui*.

The Masculine termination of the participles is formed of the infinitive, as you have seen : the plurall is made of the singular onely, by adding *s*, as *callado, callados, tenido, tenidos, &c.*

The Spanish Grammar.

99

To forme the Feminine termination you must turne o into a, as, templado, templada, &c. and to forme the plurall you must onely adde an s thereto, as it is said befoze of the masculine termination.

It remaineth that we should put downe one example, for more plainenes, whereby you may know how to forme the rest verbes passives of any conjugation.

The passive voice, Indicative mode and present tense.

Sing.	{ yo soy amado, tu eres amado, aquel es amado. }	Plu.	{ nosotros somos amados, vosotros soys amados, aquellos son amados. }
-------	--	------	---

The preterimperfect tense.

Sing.	{ yo era amado, tu eras amado, aquel era amado }	Plu.	{ eramos amados, erades amados, eran amados. }
-------	--	------	--

Preterperfect tense.

Sing.	{ yo fui amado, tu fuiste amado, aquel fue amado }	Plu.	{ fuimos amados, fuistes amados, fueron amados. }
-------	--	------	---

The preterpluperfect.

Sing.	{ yo avia sido amado tu avias sido amado aq. avia sido amado }	Pl.	{ aviamos sido amados, aviades sido amados, avian sido amados. }
-------	--	-----	--

Future tense.

Sing.	{ yo sere amado, tu seras amado, aquel sera amado. }	Pl.	{ nos. seremos amados, vosotr. sereis amados, aquel. seran amados. }
-------	--	-----	--

Imperative.

Sing.	{ se tu amado, sea aquel amado, }	Pl.	{ seamos nos. amados, seais vosotr. amados, sean aquel. amados, }
-------	--------------------------------------	-----	---

D 2

Optative

Optative present, *oxala*.

Sing.	{ yo fuese amado, tu fueses amado, aquel fuese amado }	Pl.	{ fuésemos amados, fuessedes amados, fuesen amados.
-------	--	-----	---

The imperfect.

Sing.	{ yo fuera amado, tu fueras amado, aquel fuera amado }	Pl.	{ fuéramos amados, fuerades amados, fueran amados.
-------	--	-----	--

Preterperf.

Sing.	{ yo aya sido amado, tu ayas sido amado aq. aya sido amado }	Pl.	{ ayamos sido amados, ayades sido amados, ayan sido amados.
-------	--	-----	---

Preterpluperf.

Sing.	{ uviese sido amado, uvieses sido amado uviese sido amado. }	Pl.	{ uviésemos sido amad. uviessedes sido amados uviessen sido amados.
-------	--	-----	---

Futur.

Sing.	{ sea amado, seas amado, sea amado. }	Pl.	{ seamos amados, seais amados, sean amados.
-------	---	-----	---

Subjunctive. Quando o como.

Sing.	{ yo sea amado, tu seas amado, aquel sea amado, }	Pl.	{ seamos amados, seais amados, sean amados.
-------	---	-----	---

Imperfect.

Sing.	{ fere, seria, y fuese amado, seras, serias, y fueses amado, sera, seria, y fuese amado. }		
Plur.	{ seremos seriamos, y fuésemos amados, sereis, seriades, y fuessedes amados, serau, serian, y fuesen, amados. }		

The

The p[re]terperfect and p[re]terpluperfect tense of this mode, is the same as it is in the Optative mode: except that in st[ea]de of the signes *oxala*, and *o plugiese* *adios*, this mode hath *como*, and *quando*, and *osi*.

Future.

Sing.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{yo aure sido amado} \\ \text{tu auras sido amado} \\ \text{aq. aura sido amado} \end{array} \right.$	Pl.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{auremos sido amados,} \\ \text{aureis sido amados,} \\ \text{auran sido amados.} \end{array} \right.$
-------	--	-----	---

Infinitive.

Sing.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ser amado,} \\ \text{aver sido amado,} \\ \text{aver deser amado.} \end{array} \right.$	Pl.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ser amados,} \\ \text{aver sido amados,} \\ \text{aver de ser amados.} \end{array} \right.$
-------	---	-----	---

After the same maner you may forme the terminati-
ons of the Feminine gender, onely by changing the last
o into a, and os into as, as *amado*, *amada*, *amados*, *ama-
das*, *hecho*, *hecha*, *hechos*, *hechas*, &c. for the better de-
claration whereof we will put downe one example.

Sing.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{yo soy amada,} \\ \text{tu eres, amada,} \\ \text{aquella es amada,} \end{array} \right.$	Pl.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{no. somos amadas,} \\ \text{vosotros sois amadas,} \\ \text{aquellas son amadas.} \end{array} \right.$
-------	---	-----	--

After this same maner must you forme and conjugate
in the passive voice all verbes actives, and nenters that
have a passive signification, as *yo soy desterrado*, *soy
vendido*, and such other: now we will put downe an ex-
ample of the passive voice in French.

An example of the conjugation of
the verbe Passive in the article mascu-
line in the French toong.

Indicative mode.

Sing.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{je suis aimé,} \\ \text{tu es aimé,} \\ \text{il est aimé.} \end{array} \right.$	Pl.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{nous sommes aimez,} \\ \text{vous estes aimez,} \\ \text{ilz sont aimez.} \end{array} \right.$
-------	--	-----	--

The

The Preterimperf.

Sing.	{ j'estoye aimé, tu estois aimé, il estoit aimé.	Pl.	{ nous estions aimez, vous étiez aimez, ils estoient aimez.
-------	--	-----	---

The preterperfect of the first kind.

Sing.	{ je fu aimé, tu fus aimé, il fut aimé.	Plu.	{ fumes aimez, futez aimez, furent aimez.
-------	---	------	---

The preterperfect of the second kind.

Sing.	{ j'ay esté aimé, tu as esté aimé, il a esté aimé.	Plu.	{ nous avons esté aimez. vous avez esté aimez. ils ont esté aimez.
-------	--	------	--

The preterpluperfect.

Sing.	{ j'avoys esté aimé tu avois esté aimé, il avoit esté aimé.	Plu.	{ avions esté aimez, aviez esté aimez, avoient esté aimez.
-------	---	------	--

Future.

Sing.	{ serai aimé, seras aimé, sera aimé.	Plu.	{ serons aimez, serez aimez, seront aimez.
-------	--	------	--

Imperative present. Que.

Sing.	{ tu sois aimé, il soit aimé,	Plu.	{ soyons aimez, soyez aimez, soient aimez.
-------	----------------------------------	------	--

Optative present and preterimperfect tense.

Plout a diu que.

Sing.	{ le fusse aimé, en fusses aimé, il fust aimé.	Plu.	{ fussions aimez, fussiez aimez, fussent aimez.
-------	--	------	---

The

The p[re]terperfect and p[re]terpluperfect tense.

Pleut a diu que.

Sing.	{	j'eusse este aimé, tu eusses este aimé il eust este aimé,	} Plu.	{	eussions, esté aimez, eussiez esté aimez, eussent esté aimez.

Future. *Dieu vnielle que.*

Sing.	{	je soy aimé, tu sois aimé, il soit aimé.	} Plu.	{	soyons aimez, soyez aimez, soyent aimez.

The Subjunctive is altogether like the Indicative, only adding the signe *venque*, or *quand*, to every person and number, as in the active.

The infinitive.

Estre, aimé, avoir estre aime.

An example of the passive conjugation in the article fœminine.

The indicative.

Sing.	{	je suis aimée, tu es aimée, elle est aimée.	} Plu.	{	nous sommes aimées, vous êtes aimées, elles sont aimées.

The p[re]terimperfect tense. *j'estoye aimée, tu estois aimée, elle estoit aimée, &c.* as in the conjugation masculine, in al tenses, only adding in the end of every person this letter *e*, as in *écède* of *aime*, and *aimex*, you shall say *aimée* and *aimées*, &c. After this maner you must conjugate all other verbes passives, and such as signifie simple passives, as neuter passives: as *je suis fait*, *je suis vendu*, *je suis battu*, &c. in the voice masculine: but in the feminine *je suis faite*, *je suis vendue*, *je suis battue*, &c.

The Spaniards shall note that in the French tongue, properly there are no passives, but in stead of them they use

use the participles passive of the preter tense, and ioine with them Sum, est, fui, so as we noted aboue in the rules of the Spanish tong.

Of verbs impersonals.

There are in the Spanish tong certaine impersonall verbs that answere to the latine impersonals, as *menester es, necessario es, pertenece*, and such like, and they be conjugated in this manner.

Sing.	{ de mi se pertenece, de ti se pertenece, de aquel se pertenece.	Pl.	{ à nos. se pertenece, à vos. se pertenece, à aq. se pertenece.
-------	--	-----	---

And thus you must conjugate them thzough all moods, obserbing the terminations of the second conjugation. Others are declined with this verbe, Sum, est, fui, as *menester es, menester fue, menester sera*, &c. There are few verbs impersonals of any other sort in the Spanish tong, although in a demand or question, all verbs are made impersonals, as *Sirven a dios por estatierra?* &c. and so likewise any other verbs. In the French tong there is great use of verbs impersonals bicause they imitate the latines. And so they have impersonals active and passive, to the passive they adde this signe *on*, to the active *il*. An example of both.

Fault il mourir? ne fault il pas esperer en dieu? on respond. Il fault mourir: c'est un arrest du grand parlement celeste: &c. mais il fault tous jour avoir esperance au seigneur, &c. An example of the passive. *Sert on a l'eternel en ce pais icy? on l'honore on quand on vit selon ce mond en toute concupiscense de chair? &c. On respondera, on sert icy au seigneur & on honore l'eternel, quand on chemine selon sa parole, en toute humilite, &c.* Likewise, *on fait, on dit, on dort, on parle, on boit, &c.*

These verbs impersonals are conjugated in French in the third person singular only, as in the Latine. Like as,

Il. { fault,
faillait,
fallut,
a fallu,
avait fallu,
faudra.

It hath no Imperative.

optativ. plent
a dieu, qu'il { fallut,
eust fallu,
faillit.

The subjunctive is like the Indicative altogether adding *ven que*, or *quand*, in every tense.

Infinitive.

Falloir, avoir fallu.

Examples of the verbs impersonals passives.

Indicative.

On. { chante,
chatoit,
a chanté,
avait chaté,
chantera.

Imperative,

Qu'on Chante.

Optative plent a
dieu qu'on. { chantast,
eust chanté,
chante.

The subjunctive is altogether like the indicative, only adding *ven que* or *quand*, unto every tense and person.

Infinitive.

estre chanté, avoir esté chanté.

All other verbs impersonals passives whatsoever they be are conjugated after the same sort: which are so many in number as the personals whereof they be derived.

Here followe certaine observations about verbs as well in the French as Spanish.

The first observation.

In the French tongue, even as a noun substantive hath alwaies an article before it that agreeth with it in gender and case; so every verbe personall hath his nominative case, or a pronoun demonstrative before it, that agreeth with the verbe in number and person. So the French men doe not say, *aime, aimes, &c.* or *croy, crois, &c.* but *j'aime, tu aimes, il aime, &c.* And they never utter a verbe without a noun or pronoun going before; which is to be noted the rather because in Spanish it is quite contrarie. For although it doth alwaies put the articles to the substantives; yet to the verbs they never joine the pronoun demonstrative: wherein they imitate the elegancie of the Latine tongue; and they utter their verbs without putting any pronouns before them, as you may see by experience in reading the Spanish.

The second observation.

Strangers are to note that in the French tongue the first and second conjugation are regulars and doe not faile in any tense. But the third conjugation oftentimes observeth not the rules in the preterperfect tense, as you may see in these verbs, which being in the order of the third inflexion, forme their preter tense, in *is*, as *je ay mis, comis, requis, &c.* Others take *n*, betwixt *i*, and *s*, as *je ay prins, ap-prins, reprins, &c.* Others forme their preter tense in *it*, as *je ay destruit, seduit, cuit, &c.* Others taking to them *n*, forme their preter tense in *int*, as *je ay craint, peint, &c.* So that there is great diversitie especially in the preter tense of the third conjugation.

In the Spanish the diversitie is not so great, not withstanding there are some that change their characteristical or formative letter in the present tense: as in this verbe *dire*, which maketh in the present tense *digo*, in the preterimperfect tense, *dixe*, *dix ste*, *dixo*, &c. but there are few such in this tong.

The third observation.

In the French tong al the verbs actives, & such as signifie action, forme their pretenses by the helpe of the verbe *habeo*, *habes*, except the first pretense which is formed without it, as we have shewed before. But the verbs passives & such as signifie passion, are formed with the verbe *Sum*, *es*, *est*: as *Paydor mi*, *tuas dormy*, &c. The same rules are to be obserbed in the Spanish tong, especially in the preterpluperfect tense, as when we say, *quando ovieremos creydo a las promesas de dios*, &c. *seremos fieles*.

The fourth observation.

You must also note in the French tong that verbes which forme their tenses with this verbe, *Sum*, *es*, in the plurall numbers of their pretenses, they alwaies forme an *s*, which they do not being formed with the verb *Habeo*, *habes*. Example. *Je suis venu*, *nous sommes venus*, *vous estes venus*, *ils sont venus*, &c. Item, *J'ay chate*, *tuas chate*, *il a chate*, *nous avons chate*, *vous avez chate*, *ils ont chate*, &c. and not *nous avons chate*, &c. the same rule is obserbed in the Spanish also. &c.

The fift observation.

You must also note in the French tong, that there are certaine verbs that have a mixt inflexion, for in

the preterperfect tense they are of the third conjugation, and yet they forme their infinitive mode, as if they were of the second conjugation. As for example, *J'ay veu, tenu, detenu, obtenu, &c.* which forme their infinitive, *voir, tenir, obtenir, &c.* as if they were of the second conjugation: in the Spanish there are no such verbs.

The sixth observation.

Item, you must note that some verbs in the French tongue have two preterperfect tenses: and these be *ouvrir, offrir, souffrir, couvrir, &c.* *j'ay ouvert, and j'ay ouvert, j'ay offri, and j'ay offert, j'ay souffry, and j'ay souffert, j'ay couvry, and j'ay convert.*

The seventh observation.

Item we must observe, that some verbs which in the Latin are imperfect, are perfect in the French and Spanish, as the verbe *Hayr*, in Latine, *Odiffe*, for the Frenchmen saith *Je hay, tu hais, il hait, nous haïssons, &c.* and so the Spaniard saith, *yo aborresco, tu aborreces, aquel aborrece, nosotros aborrecemos, vosotros aborreceys, aquellos aborrecen.* And contraritwise some in the latine are perfect which in the French & Spanish are imperfect, as, *Soleo, soles, &c.* in French. *Je souloie, tu souloies, il souloit, nous solions, vous soliez, il souloient.* In the Spanish it hath but two tenses, the present tense, and the preterimperfect tense: *yo suelo, tu sueles, aquel suele, nosotros solemos, vosotros soleis, aquellos suelen.* The imperfect tense, *yo solia, tu solias, aquel solia, nosotros soliamos, vosotros soliaes, aquellos solian.* all the other tenses are supplied by the verbe *acostúbrar*, & in French by *acoustumer*, as *J'ay coustumé, j'ay coustumé, &c.*

The

The eight observation.

There are also some verbs impersonals in Latin, that in French and Spanish are personals and perfect as for example, this word *repentir* in these two languages by adding onely to it these pronouns, *me te se, nous, vous, ilz*, is a personall and perfect: as *le me repens, tu te repens, il se repent, nous nous repentons, vous vous repentez, ilz se repentent, &c.* and in Spanish *yo me arrepiento, tu te arrepientes aquel se arrepiente: nosotros nos arrepentimos vosotros vos arrepentis, aquellos se arrepienten: and so likewise throughout all other tenses.*

The ninth observation.

If the French such verbs as signifie moving to a place, require after them these pronouns, *te, se, &c.* with a preposition and an apostrophe, for avoiding of the vnpleasant pronuntiation of two vowels, the one after the other, as *le m'en fuy, tu t'en fuis, il s'en fuit, &c. le m'en vay, tu t'en vas, &c.* And all other verbs are declined after the same sorte, when by them we note or signifie a reciprocation with these particles, *me, te, se.* as *le m'aime, tu t'aimes, il s'aime, &c. le m'endor, tu t'endors, il s'endort, &c.*

This rule is practised also in Spanish in the same manner, saving that in steade of *en*, they put *a, or al*, as, *yo me huyo, tu te huyes, aquel se huye, &c. yo me voy, tu te vas, &c. yo me voy al campo; yo me huy al sagrado, viendo me perseguido, &c.* an example of the second: *quando yo me siento culpado, el mejor remedio que para mi hallo, es, no adularme a mi mismo, antes, reconocerme pecador delante del señor, &c.*

The tenth observation.

There are certaine verbs in the French that cannot be expessed in one word, as also in the Latine tongue.
And

And then they use to expresse them by some circumlo-
 quution, or composition of diuers words, as for example,
*J'aime mieux, tu aimes mieux, il aime mieux : nous aimons
 mieux, vous aimez mieux, ils aiment mieux, &c. Item, Je me
 porte bien, tu te portes bien, &c. Item, J'ay acoustumé, tu as
 acoustumé &c. In the same sorte do we say in Spanish: yo
 quiero mas, tu quieres mas, &c. Item, yo me hallo bien
 dispuesto, tu te halles bien dispuesto, &c. Item, yo he
 acostumbado, &c. In like maner be the same verbs al-
 so declined negatively, as, *Je me porte mal, &c. Item, Il ne
 m'en chant, il ne t'en chant, il ne luy en chant, &c. and in Spa-
 nish, no se me da nada, no se te da nada, no se le da na-
 da, &c.**

Of the Participles.

IN the Spanish tongue there are two sorts of participles,
 actives and passives. The actives are formed of the third
 person singular, of the indicative present adding thereto
 this relative *el que*, as, *el que ama : el que pone : el que
 duerne, &c. Plur. los que escrивé, &c. the feminine arti-
 cle is la que, in the singular, and las que in the plurall, as
 la que trabaja, &c. las que trabajan, &c. The partici-
 ples passive are formed of the same person, adding to the
 masculine Sing. *do*, and Plu. *dos*, and to the feminine
 Sing. *da*, and Plu. *das*, as *comprado, comprados : com-
 prada, compradas : &c. la muger bien enseñada huye
 las ocasiones de ser notada de liviandad, &c.**

So in the French tongue also there are two sorts of par-
 ticiples actives descending from the verbs active, and pas-
 sive descending from the verbs passive, the active have
 their terminations in *ant*, and are all of the masculine
 gender, but by putting to an *e*, are made feminine, as *ai-
 mant, aimante: l'hôme croyant, & la femme croyante, &c. The
 passive participles of the first conjugation end in e, of the
 second*

second in *i*, or *u*, and those that are of the third conjugation they follow the termination of the preterperfect tense that they come of : and they are all of the masculine gender, but by putting to *e*, are made feminines : as *aime aimée*, *ouy ouye venu venue*, *endormi endormie*, &c. Here you must note that in both these tenses, the participles are declined like nouns, with their proper articles pertaining to them, and to make the plurall of the singular you must onely adde an *s*.

The declension of the participles.

Masc. Sing.	{	el que lee, de el que lee, al que lee,	} Plu.	{	los que leen, de los que leen, a los que leen,
Femin. Sing.	{	la que lee, de la que lee, a la que lee.	} Plu.	{	las que leen, de las que leen, a las que leen,

Participle passive.

Masc. Sing.	{	el leydo, de el leydo, al leydo.	} Plu.	{	los leydos, de los leydos, a los leydos.
Femin. Sing.	{	la leyda, de la leyda, a la leyda.	} Plu.	{	las leydas, de las leydas, a las leydas.

An example of the participles active in both genders in French.

Masc. Sing.	{	le lisant, du lisant, au lisant.	} Plu.	{	les lisans, des lisans, aux lisans.
Femin. Sing.	{	la lisante, de la lisante, a la lisante.	} Plu.	{	les lisantes, des lisantes, aux lisantes.

Exam.

Example of the participle passive
in both genders.

Masc. Sing.	{ le len, du len, au len.	}	Plu.	{ les lens, des lens, aux lens.
Femin. Sing.	{ la lene, de la lene, a la leue,	}	Plu.	{ les lenes, des lenes, aux lenes.

Of the adverbs.

Hitherto we have written of those parts of speech that have declension and conjugation: it remaineth now that we speake something of those parts which the grammarians call Indeclinables: and first of the adverbs, which are diversly formed in the Spanish tongue: some are made of nouns feminine in a, and doe alwaies or commonly end in mente: as abierta abiertamente: pronta, proutamente, &c. which manner of forming the French do also observe, with this termination ment: as belle, bellement: sot sottement: seure, seurement, &c. you must note that the French men in forming such adverbs oftentimes take away certain letters by a figure called syncope, as elegament, prudement, ignorament, &c. in steede of elegaument, prudentement, ignorantement, &c. of this kind of adverbs there are great store in both the tongues French and Spanish.

There are other adverbs that are not formed of nouns, but of themselves: and these are of divers sorts and significations: of them some are adverbs of place: as aqui, alli, aca, alla, de alla, &c. some of time: some of number, or numerall. And to be bræfe there is as great diversitie of adverbs in the Spanish and French tongue, as in the Latine and Greeke

We have shewed before how we must use the Aduerbes Comparatiue : Now the strangers must note the use of the Negatiue Aduerbes in the French tongue which is verie hard, because in the Spanish tongue there are none but these : *no*, and *ni*. As for example : *no yra jamas a lugar infame* : *no dire jamas mentira*. Item, *ni el avariento*, *ni el fornicario possederan el reyno de los cielos*. But the French useth the Aduerbes Negatiue with adding these Particles, *point*, and *pas*. And in an absolute Proposition the French men use this Aduerbe *ne*, with the said Particles, *point* and *pas* : As *celuy n'est pas sage que se fie a un fol*. *Item* *vous n'aimez point l'apais*. &c. Within a Proposition or sentence they use this Negatiue, *ne*, but without a Proposition in bare wordes, they use, *non*, and *uay*. Example for the first : *Je ne l'ay point fait*. Item : *je ne l'ay point dit*. Example for the second. If one aske me *doy je s'ier en ma prosperite*, they answer, *Non*, *uay*. So that *ne* serueth alwaies in a speech, and is neuer put absolutely, and *uay*, is neuer used in a proposition or speech, but absolutely and by it selfe : this Negatiue *non*, is sometimes but (very libonne) used in a speech or proposition, and most commonly it is coupled with these particles *point*, and *pas*. As, *non point a nous*, *non point a vous seigneur*, *ainsi le son soit nom donne gloire et honneur*. Item, *non vivons non pas tant du pain*, *que de la parole que procede de la bouche de dieu*, &c.

Sometimes instead of *point* or *pas*, they say *rien*, or *jamais*, As *cela ne vaut rien* : *l'homme sage ne dit jamais je ne s'asse pas pens* &c. *Vous ne cherchez rien sinon de vous enrichir par tromperie*, et *pource vous ne trouuerez jamais les vraies richesses*, &c.

To interrogations made with these particles perchance : is it true, is it so : The French men answer in two sorts : either by affirming as *Dieu, est il iuste, qui ameine ire*, & *punit nos fautes* ? *je n'advieue*, &c. Or by Negati-

ou : as, *n'est il pas meilleur avoir un bon amy en place, qu'argent en cofre ? &c.* The Adverbs in the Spanish Construction, are most commonly put immediatly after the Verbe; as *quien bive christianamente, morira en esperanza de gozar eternalmente de la gloria celestial.* And so are they likewise in the French, as will shew in the Rules of the French Syntax.

Of the Prepositions;

The Spaniards have the same use of prepositions as the Latins have : sometimes in composition, and sometimes without; as *leyendo en la ley divina yremos a Dios por camino acertado : por la ley, y por el Rey y por la patria es menester poner la vida, &c.*

In composition, as *partir, repartir, pensar, recompensar, poner, disponer : &c.* The French men have the same use of prepositions : As for example, *donner, adoucir : joindre, disjoindre : dire, contredire : venir, contravenir : chasser, pourchasser : donner, pardonner : &c.*

In all these Compositions the Prepositions are separable : but yet in some other they are inseparable, as in these Compounds *facile, difficile : forme, difforme : semblable, dissemblable : suivre, ensuivre : &c.*

We ought to note diligently the use of this Preposition *de* in the French tongue, which alwaies serveth the genitive case : but there is a certaine difference in it, for being joyned with a Noun Masculin appellative not appropriated, beginning with a Consonant : it chaungeth *e*, in *u*. alwaies, & in stead of *de* they say *du* : but in all other Nouns they say *de* : As *toute verité procede de dieu. Et sont mensonge pronient du diable : de Jehan : de George ;* and not *du Jehan, ou du George* : Item *cecy vient de l'or, de l'argent, de l'homme, &c.* Not *du or, du argent, du homme &c.* The cause is, because those words begin with Vowels.

The same rule doth hold in the Preposition *en*. which being ioyned to a *Polon* *Pascaline* appellatine not appropriated, beginning with a Consonant, is changed into the article of the dative case *au* : but in all other *Polones* it is *en*. As *les anges sont au ciel*, & *les hommes en terre* : *les enfans de dieu sont au monde*, mais non pas du monde, &c. They say also, *allons en nostre temple*, and not, *au nostre temple*. As if it were a *Polone* appropriated, but they say simply, *allons au temple* : In the plurall, this preposition is changed two manner of wayes into *aux* or *es*, as *les uns sont aux fauxbourges de la ville*. & *les autres sont es portes* : *nostre pere qui es escieux*, &c.

You must note concerning this Preposition *de*, that in the Spanish and French for the most part it worketh a contrarietie in the signification : As *Hazer*, *deslazer* : *dezir*, *desdezir* : &c. In French, *faire*, *deffaire* : *lier*, *deslier*. &c. Sometimes it signifieth not a contrarietie as : *tener*, *detener*, *mandar*, *demandar* : &c. And in French, *venir*, *devenir* : *nier*, *denier* : *partir*, *departir* : &c. This Preposition (*in*) in the Spanish and French doth alwaies signifie a contrarietie in composition : as *iusto*, *iniusto* : *pío*, *impío* in Spanish : and in French, *juste*, *iniuste*, *docte*, *indocte* &c. And sometimes *in*. is turned into *en*. as well in Spanish as in French : As for example in French, *amy*, *ennemy* : and in Spanish : *amigo*, and *enemigo*. And this Particle *mes*, is also of the same nature and qualitie in the French : as *cognoistre*, *mescoognoistre* : *croyant*, *mescoyant* : &c.

The Preposition (*de*) serveth for the Infinitive mode : as *de dire* : *de faire*, *d'achever*, &c. Unto the which, the French sometimes addeth an *S*. as for example, *des le commencement iusques a la fin i'ay estudié en toutes bonnes lettres des mon enfance*, &c. The Spaniard saith, *des de mi niñez* ; *des de mi mocedad* : *des de el año pasado*. Sometimes the French men adde this Particle *puis* : as

Abfalon estoit fort beau depuis la plante des pieds iufques au sommet de la teste. Sometimes it is put in stead of this Particle du : as vous sortez hors de propos, in stead of du propos: vous n'avez point de sens, ne de cœur, ne de courage, &c.

Of the Interiections.

The Spaniards vse most commonly the same shew of affections as other Nations : but the French Nation especially, vseth Interiections very sildome : and therfore when they heare a Spaniard sigh, it seemeth to the French men that such complaints are not vled but in extream afflictions. Contrariwise, the Italians and Spaniards vse verie much these admirations and theatnings, and interiections of gladnes and sorow : the vse whereof must be learned by frequent communication with naturall Spaniards and Italians themselves; least you vse them out of the purpose.

Of the Coniunctions.

We call that a Coniunction, which ioyneth and knit-
teth together diuers parts of speech : the Spaniards vse such
Particles almost as the Latins do : saving that they haue
not so many. In the Spanish tongue there is onely one
Coniunction Copulative y. which when the word follow-
ing beginneth also with a y. is turned into e. because two
yy. should not meete together, as *Piedro y. Antonio. yo y
tu, el rey, e infinita multitud de señores. The Con-
iunction disiunctive is o. as Alonso o juan, &c. The Con-
iunction rationall (that is signifying a Reason) is. Pues, as
visto puez. que la fe sin obra no es fe sino muerta : &c.
The French Coniunctions are *et, ou, mais, car, donc, as
cest homme la pense complaire a dieu, & au mond, mais il
s'abuse; car nul ne peut seruir a deux maistres : car on il hai-
ra l'un, & aimera l'autre, ou il se ioindra a l'un, & ne tiendra
contre**

comte de l'autre: nous ne pouvons dōc servir a dien & au monde. They haue also some other Coniunctions; the vse whereof may be learned in reading French Authors; as these be: or, toutesfois, neantmoins, iacoit, ains, aussi, pource, venque, conbienque, puisque, pourvenque, ni, si, sinon. An example of (ni) and ains which are the hardest: la richesse enorgueillit l'homme, & la pouureté aucune fois luy cause vn desespoir: & pource je ne desire ni l'un, ni l'autre, ains seulement medecrite, &c.

Of the Construction or Syntaxis of the Spanish and French tongues.

We haue hitherto spoken of all the partes of speech, so briefly as wee could possibly: now it remaineth that wee should speake something of the construction and disposition of the same parts in a speech: for it is verie necessarie in a Grammer (of what language soeuer it be) to know the concordance of Enders, the regiment of Verbes, and the proportionable disposition of all other partes of speech: for the preposing or postposing of a word in speaking or writing, is thing of no small importance. And they that confusedly utter whatsoeuer is at the ende of their tongue, without diligent obseruation of the order of wordes, in stead of making men understand their conceits, they bring forth nought els but brabbles. For who seeth not that there is great difference betwéene a sentence well set forth and orderly disposed, and a heape of wordes pronounced or written without order. As for example. *Saint Paul dit que Tous ceux qui veulent viure fidelement en Iesus Christ, endureront persecution.* Now if you change the order of these wordes and say: *tous viure persecution qui en ceux fidelement Iesus Christ, souffriront, veulent.* You can make no sence of it. Notwithstanding that the same wordes remaine: whereby it is manifest, how necessary a thing it is towards speaking

or writing well, to know the disposition of words, which in truth is necessarily required and used in every language.

Touching the Spanish tongue (so: so much as I have observed) it is not so superstitious in disposing and ordering of words as the French: but observing the concordance of genders & Numbers, and regiment of Verbes, according to the rules of the Latine tongue, it disposeth the Periods in such sort, as the care of the hearer may be best pleased: so that the Nominative is sometime before and sometime after the Verbe at the end of the Period. And those partes of speech which are called indeclinable are so placed, that they make no Equivocation or Amphibologie, that is to say, a divers sense, that may directly bee interpreted. But such as will write in Spanish, are especially to note, that they use parentheses so seldome and rarely as they may possibly: and put them in such a place of the speech, that they make not the sense going before and coming after, obscure and hard to be understood.

As touching the French tongue: first you must observe the Concordance of Genders and Numbers as in the Latine. Then note that you put no Verbe without his Nominative case, and that for the most part going before the Verbe: but very seldome after. And then afterward, the accusative case must follow the Verbe: and the Adverbe must be in the last place: as, *Je serviray a l'eternel mon dieu tresvolontiers, jusques a la mort, &c.* Or *Je suis jusques a la mort je serviray a l'eternel mon dieu:*

Item *tresvolontiers a l'eternel mon dieu serviray je jusques a la mort:* Item *a l'eternel mon dieu tresvolontiers jusques a la mort je serviray.* This speech is thus varied four waies notwithstanding the same wordes remaining in Grammaticall congruities: Another example with a Parenthesis. *Les sacrifices doivent estre faitz a dieu avec petite despense (disoit Socrates) pource qu'il n'a point besoin de nos biens, et qu'il regarde plus le cœur de celui qui sacrifie que les sacrifices mesmes,*

mesmes, &c. And this is to be understood in an absolute speech: for in an interrogation the french use these pronouns *me, te, se,* and puts the nominative after the verbe: as, *veux tu avoir vie eternelle? garde les commandemens: honnore Dieu, et obey a sa parole, &c.* Item *me repentiray ie d'auoir bien fait? &c.* Or by a negative in a speech which denieth: as, *ne fais point a autrui ce que ne voudroyes estre fait a toy mesme, &c.*

Phillip de Comines the historian, whose kind of speech and writing is greatly esteemed of among the French-men, doth alwaies put the verbe before the nominative case, thus: *& commanda le Roy qu'un chascun se retirast en son logis, &c. et vindrent les ambassadeurs de tous costez pour moyener la paix entre les princes. &c.* But whether this manner of speech be the better, or not, I leave it to the iudgement of native Frenchmen.

The french tongue useth verie much to begin a speech with a verbe impersonall, which answereth to the Spanish *ay.* As, *ay vna manera de hōbres que son fuera de toda razon &c.* In french thus. *Il ya vn certaine sorte d'hommes qui sont bien hors de raison. Il en y a moins qu'on ne pense.* Item. *Il y a trois choses qui chassent l'homme hors de la maison, asauoir, la fumée, la goutte qui chait d'enbaut, & la femme riotense.* Sometimes they say, simply thus. *Il est bon de conuerser avec les sages.* Item: *Il vaut mieux estre roy de ceux qui ont l'or & l'argent, qu'auoir l'or mesme, &c.*

These small aduertilements, together with the rules that I haue set downe in the Treatise of the Verbes, may serue for this time.

F I N I S.



The Spanish

DICTIONARIE.

A

- A** Bierto open.
 Abogacia bribery.
 Abolorio a genealogy or pedigree.
 Abonado endowed, begifted, made good.
 Abrir to open.
 Abraçar to embrace.
 Absolution absolucion.
 Aburar to burne.
 Abuelo a grandfather.
 Aça hither.
 Acabar to finish, to end.
 Acaëcer to chaunce, to happen.
 Achaque a causing, an occasion or cause.
 Acertar to hit the marke, to hit on a thing.
 Aculla there, thither, that way, thence, De aculla.
 Accusado accused appeached.
 Açor a thanks.
 Açotar to whippe, to whip with a rod.
 Acatar to see, to looke, and also to honour and reuerence.
 Acetre a brassen pale.
 Acetrero a haucker.
 Acidente a chaunce, hap.
 Acicaladura a trimming, garnishing, polishing.
 Açomar to stirre vp, to prouoke, to irritate.
 Adelante before.
 Adorar to worship.
 Adolecer to bee sicke, grieued, or ill at ease.
 Adeudarse to bzing himselfe in debt.
 Adelantar to prefer, to get before.
 Adentellar to bite.
 Adulçar to sweeten.
 Affligido to be afflicted, vexed.
 Afloxar to loosen, to slacken.
 Afuziar to give hope, to encourage.
 Ageno strange, alienate, belonging to others.
 Agua water.
 Agradable that which is thankful to a man, pleasing, acceptable.
 Agradecido thankfull.
 Agradecimiento thankfulness.
 Alabança praise.
 Alhaja household stuffe.

The Spanish Diccionario.

- Alberchigo.**
Alberchiga.
Alguno, some body, some one, some.
Algo some thing.
Alli there.
Alla that way.
Alçar to lift vp.
Algodon bombast.
Algarue a caue, a den.
Alimentar to nourish to maintain.
Amonestar to admonish.
Amenazas threatnings.
Amigo a friende.
Amar to loue.
Amo, a master to a slaueoz a ser-
 uant.
Amargo bitter.
Amassador a Baker.
Amassar to kneeth or to beat smal
Angustiar to grieue, to bere, to
 trouble.
Añidir to adde to adioyne.
Año yeare.
Animal a thing that hath life and
 sence, a liuing creature, a beast.
Animado animated, with life, li-
 uing.
Animar to animate.
Andar to goe.
Anunciar, to report, to tell.
Anidar to make a neaste.
Anillo a ring.
Angell an Angel.
A noche yester night.
Anochecer to waken night, to be-
 come darke.
Antiguo auncient.
Aqui there.
Aquell hee.
Aquellos they.
Aqueste this man.
Aquexarse to make haste, to hie.
- Arder** to burne.
Arador a ploughman.
Arbol a tree.
Arrepentir to repent.
Artemeter to invade, to assault, to
 set vppon.
Arribar to arriue, to come to.
Arrodillar to kneele.
Artificio an occupation, a craft.
Aflaz inough, sufficiently.
Aflogar to quiet, to asswage.
Aflucia craftinesse, guile, deceipt.
Astutamente craftily, deceptfully.
Atar to tie.
Atajar to driue away, to spie to
 discover.
Atajo a short or copendious way.
Aueriguar to berishe.
Auer to haue.
Aumentar to enlarge, to augment.
Auariento couetous greedy.
Auezez at sometimes.
Aximez.
Axuar how should suffice.
Azeite oyle.
- B**
- Bacin** a basen.
Baño a bathing place, a hote-
 house.
Barato plentifull, good cheape.
Barragan a young man.
Barrena a wimble to bore holes.
Beuer to drinke.
Bezar to kisse.
Bestia a beast.
Beuida drinke.
Bezo a manner, an vse, a custom,
Blanco white.
Bienaventurado happie, fortun-
 ate.
Blanquear to whiten.
Blandura in whenesse faire speech.
Boz the voice.
- Bozcear,

The Spanish Dictionary.

Bocezar to yawn, to gape.	Camuelo a pippin tree.
Bodega a cellar.	Camuesa, a pippin.
Bueno, good.	Carta paper.
Bodegon a tavern.	Cabo the end.
Bodigo a cake.	Castillo a castell.
Bofetada a buffet.	Cargo charge, lading.
Bolar to flie.	Cargar to charge, to lode.
Boluer to turne.	Cantaro a pot, a iugge, a tan-
Bondad goodnesse.	hard.
Bonete a cappe.	capato a shoe.
Borro a blot.	Carreta a cart.
Boslar to vomit.	Carne fleshe.
Borja a hatte.	Captiuero, captiuitie.
Borart to thrust out, to expell.	Capado one that is gelded, an
Botica a shoppe.	eunuch.
C	Capilla a Chappell.
Abeca a head.	Capón a capon.
Cabello, a haire.	Cara the face.
Cadauno euery one.	Carcell a prison.
Cadauez euery tyme.	Carnaua Shrouetide.
Caça a hunting.	Carnero mutton.
Caçador a hunter.	Carniceria the shambles.
Caçar to hunt.	Carnicero a butcher.
Cambiar to chaunge.	Carpintero a carpinter.
Caminar to trauell.	Casa a house.
Camino the way.	Cerca, neere :
Callar to hold ones peace.	Cedazo a sieve, a searce.
Casto chast.	Ceja the space ouer the nose be-
Castidad chastety.	tweene the browes.
Caro beere.	Cerrojo. Cerradura a locke.
Caridad dearth.	Cerca neere unto, about, bye.
Camarro a shepheards scrip.	Cerco a circle, a seage.
Canfado, so carie.	Cesta a chest.
Carça, a bush, a thicket, a bjamble	Cera swaxe.
a wild Egentine.	Cercar to bessege to compass about
caquicami a roose, a beame.	Cerueza beere.
Cauallero a knight or gentleman.	Celozo gealous.
Cauallo a horse.	Celos gealosse, seale.
Calor heate.	Comentar to lay the foundation.
Causa cause.	Cometario a churchyard, a place
Causar, to cause.	where men be buried.
Cantar, to sing.	Chapin a slipper or pantofle.
Camara a chamber.	Charlatan, a prattier, a chatetr.

The Spanish Dictionary

Chamarra, a sheapheards scrip.	Consolar to comfort.
Chismear, to gather the tribute of some place.	Consolation comfort, cōsolation:
Chismero, a collector, or gatherer of tribute.	Conoscer to knowe.
Chismeria, collection, or gathering of tribute.	Confessar to confesse.
Chiste.	Confession confession.
Chistar.	Consejo counsell.
Chinche a stinking worme breeding in wood, or paper. Cincx	Consentir to consent, assent, to agree to.
Chimenea a chimneye.	Contradezir to gainsay.
Chico little.	Contrito contrit, that which humbleth it selfe.
Chiquito very little, very small.	Corregir to correct.
Chozno.	Correr to runne.
Chueca in latin Coxendix, vertebra, a knuckell bone.	Coracon hart.
Chupar to sucke, to drinke.	Cofer to some.
Ciruela a plumme.	Corromper to corrupt, to marre.
Ciruelo a plumme tree.	Cortar to cutte,
Cielo heauen.	Cortadura a cutte a cutting.
Claro cleere, bright.	Corona a crowne.
Claridad brightnesse.	Cordero lamme.
Cilla a barne or place to put byre cozne.	Cornudo hozned.
Ciudad a cittye.	Creer to beleue.
Ciura cozne.	Criar to treat, to bring vp.
Como like as.	Criado brought vp, a seruant, also created.
Componer to make, to compose, to set together.	Criança bringing vp, manners.
Comprado bought.	Crines, cabellos heare.
Comprar to buy.	Crudo rawe.
Comer to eate.	Crimen a heinous crime, an offence.
Comparar to compare.	Cruell cruell.
Comparacion a comparison.	Cruz a crosse.
Compania company.	Cuchillo a knife.
Comido meate.	çumo iuyce, moisture.
Contado counted.	çuño.
Contar to count.	Cumplir to accomplish.
Condemnar to condemne.	Euerpo body.
Condemnacion condemnation.	Cuenta accounts, reckoning.
Conferuar to preserve, keepe, and to conserue.	

D

D Atil a palme tree.
Dar to geue.
Dad me geue me.
Dançar to daunce, to leap or skip.
Dañar to hinder, harme, hurt.

Deño.

The Spanish Dictionary.

Daño losse, harme, hurt.	Dios God.
Dañoso hurtfull.	Disputar to dispute.
De, of.	Discipulos disciples, scholars.
De aca from hence.	Disponer to dispose.
Defebriegar to become sober.	Diuino diuine.
De alla from thence.	Diuiñar to coniecture.
Demandar to aske.	Diuulgar to publish.
Defiender to defend.	Distancia distance, difference.
Defuera without.	Distinguir to distinguish.
Degollar to behead, to cut off ones necke, to cut ones throat, to murder.	Donzella a damsell, a young gentlewoman.
Deñar to daine.	Doctor a Doctor, a teacher.
Derecha mano the right hand.	Dormir to sleepe.
Despedir to dismisse, to send away.	Dorado gilded.
Destruccion destruction.	Donoso pleasant, merry.
Destruir to destroy.	Doblar to double.
Desterrar to banish.	Doblado double.
Desatinar to reele, to stagger, to swauer, to wag.	Dote dowry.
Destorcer, to vnswear.	Duro hard.
Desdezir to vnswear, to deny that which he sayd.	Duda doubt.
Desfazer to vndo.	Durar to last, to continue.
Deselos wishes,	E
Desear to desire, to wishe.	Embair to send.
Descubrir to vncover.	Encerramiento a shutting in, a penning in.
Desfchar, to forsake, to put away.	Enseñar to teach.
Dexar to leaue.	Enseñamiento teaching.
Desfhonefto dishonest.	Enseñador teacher.
Deuda debt.	Enuierno winter.
Defenñar to vnreach.	Enucrano summer.
Defenñar to bidaine.	Encomiendas commendations.
Desdicha unhappinesse, misfortune, infelicity.	Ensuziar to foule, to make dirty.
Descofer to vnswear.	Enzina an oake tree.
Desconcierto disorder, confusion.	Enxugar to dry.
Desatar to vnswear.	Enxambre a swarme of bees.
Dicho saide, spoken.	Errar to err, to go out of the way.
Diestra the right hand.	Escama the scale of a fish.
Digestion digestion.	Escondido hidden.
Digno worthy.	Escudriñar to search, to seek out.
Dinero money.	Escuchar to hearken.
	Escoier to choose or pick out.
	Escriuir to write.
	Escalantar to swarme.
	Espiru.

The Spanish Dictionary.

E spiritu spiritte.	ten, gayned.
E sperança hope.	G anir to prattle, to chat.
E spinilla the shanke of shin bone	G arças ojos squint eyes.
of the legge.	G arfio a hooke of crossed nade.
E stos these.	G entileza gentlenesse.
E star to be.	G emido, a wailing, a lamenting,
E thimologia a true saying, a true	a sigh, a sobbe.
exposition of reason.	G enerall, generall.
E uangelizar to preach the Gos-	G esto, behaviour, demeanure.
pell.	G ente, people.
E xprimir to expresse.	G engibre, ginger.
E stiercol dunge.	G igantes, gigantes.
E stufa a hote house.	G irifalte, a hauke.
E studiar to study.	G loton, a glutton.

F

F Altar to want, to lacke.	G losar, to expound, to make a co-
F atiga wearinesse of the body	mentary.
of the troublesomnesse of	G olpe, a blowe.
the minde.	G onces,
F e faith.	G ouernar, to gouerne.
F eo if fauoured.	G ozar, to enjoy.
F eamente if fauouredly.	G ozo, gladnesse, toy.
F ieles they that be faithfull.	G ota, the goute.
F iebre an ague.	G omito, vomit, vomiting.
F iesta an holy day.	G racia, grace.
F ornicario, a fornicator.	G racioso, gracious.
F ortalecimient to fortification, mu-	G rado, a degree.
nition.	G uardar, to keepe.
F ragua, a hanuiedle.	G uastar, to marre.
F ruto, fruite.	G uia, a guide.
F rio, colde.	G uiar, to guide.
F rito, fried.	G uiado, guided.
F uero, without.	G uisa, manner, guise.
F uerca, force, strength.	C usto, taste.
F undamento, foundation.	G ustar, to taste.

G

G Alloa cocke.	G uarida, a refuge, a place of
G allina a henne.	safety.
G astar to spende.	

H

H abar to winne, to gaine.	H ablar, to speake.
H anado a flocke of sheep, also got.	H ambre, hunger.

Haron,

The Spanish Dictionary.

Haron, Haron.
 Hazer, to doe.
 Hazienda, substance, goods.
 Hecho, done.
 Hender, to cleane, to choppe.
 Heredero, an heire.
 Hermoso, faire.
 Hermano, brother.
 Herrero, a smith.
 Herrar, to sette on iron.
 Herido, hurt, wounded, thrust.
 Higuera, a figge tree.
 Higo, a figge.
 Hijo, sonne.
 Hilar, to spinne.
 Hilo, thread.
 Hinchado, swelled, puffed up, big.
 Hombre, a man.
 Hormiga, a pissempet.
 Humillar, to humble.
 Humilde, humble.
 Huyr, to runne away, to flee.

I Amas, neuer.
 Iarro, an ewer.
 Iardin, a gardeine.
 Impio, vngodly, incredulous.
 Indigno, vnworthy.
 Induzir, to perswade, exhort, to induce.
 Infinito, infinite.
 Igualdad, equality.
 Infame, infamous.
 Instrumento, instrument.
 Iornal, a daies worke.
 Iubon, a doublet.
 Lugar, to play.
 Juramento, an oath.
 Jurar, to sweare.
 Justo, iust.
 Iustamente, iustly.

L Adron, a theefe.
 Leer, to read.
 Lengua, a tongue.
 Leche, milke.
 Lexia, lie made of ashes.
 Lexo, farre off, far from.
 Ley, a lawe.
 Liberall, liberall.
 Librar, to deliuer out of bondage.
 Libertar, to sette at freedome.
 Llamar, to call.
 Llave, a key.
 Llegar, to approach, to draw near, to come vnto, to arrive.
 Lleuantar, to rise.
 Lleno, full.
 Libreria, a library, a shop of booke.
 Limpiar, to make cleane.
 Libro, a booke.
 Lorar, to weepe, waile, cry.
 Llover, to raine.
 Lodo, dirt.
 Lobrego, wretched, miserable, sorrowfull.
 Lobo, a wolfe.
 Loco, a foole.
 Loar, to praise.
 Lugar, place.
 Luchar, to wrestle.
 Luego, by and by, straight way, incontinently.
 Luego que, as soone as.
 Lumbral, a threshold.
 Lumbre, light.
 Lutado, liuered over with dirt.
 Luz, light, brightnesse.
 Luzir, to be light, to shine, to glister.
 Lluvia, raine.

The Spanish Dictionarie.

M

M Aça, mallet, a hammer.
 Maestro, schoole maister.
 Maldad, mischiefe, nough-
 tinesse.
 Malo, naught.
 Mancha, a staine.
 Mançano, an apple tree.
 Mançana, an apple.
 Manjar, meate.
 Maña, manner, deceit, subtilty,
 or wile.
 Mañana, a morning, also to mor-
 rowe.
 Mandamiento, commandement.
 Manifestar, to make manifest.
 Merrquilla, meruaille.
 Marecido.
 Mas, more.
 Massa, a masse, a lump.
 Mascar, to chaw, to eate.
 Mastin, a mastiefe dog.
 Matar, to kill, slaine, or murther.
 Matricula, a catalogue of proper
 names.
 Menesteres, it is wanting, lacking
 needfull.
 Medida, measure.
 Menor, lesse.
 Mejor, better.
 Mentira, a lie.
 Membrillo, a Quince, and also a
 Quince tree.
 Mengua, want, pouerty, indigence
 lacke.
 Mendigar, to begge.
 Mercado, the market place, also
 cheap, a market.
 Mesa, a table.
 Mexiza, the iaw.
 Mio, mine.
 Misericordia, pittie.

Mismo, selfe.
 Misericordioso, pittifull.
 Miesse, harvest.
 Mirar, to looke, to see, to behold.
 Milagro, a thing seldome seene,
 strange, monstrous.
 Miedo, feare.
 Morel, a mulberie tree, called Mo-
 rus.
 Morar, to dwell.
 Moreno, brown, tawny, swartish.
 Morir, to die.
 Mosca, a flie.
 Mortuorio, a funerall belonging
 to the buriall.
 Mosquear, to drine a waie flies.
 Mostrar, to shewe.
 Muger, a woman.
 Mundo, the world.
 Muncho, much, great, greatly.
 Muerte, death.
 Mulo, a Mule.
 Multitud, a multitude.
 Muñeco, a babie, a puppet, a thing
 that children play with.
 Mudar, to change, to alter.
 Mudança, a change, an alteration.
 Nacer, to be borne, to proceed, to
 rise, to grow, &c.
 Nadar, to swimme.
 Nalga, the buttocks.
 Naranja, an Orange.
 Naranjo, an Orange tree.
 Nariz, nose.
 Naue, a ship.
 Nauio, the same.
 Nauegar, to saile.
 Nauidad, Christmasse tide.
 Necesidad, necessitie.
 Necesario, necessarie.
 Negocio, busines.

Negro,

The Spanish Dictionary.

Negro, blacke.	Ojo, an eye.
Neuar, to snow.	Oliua, an Olive.
Negligente, negligent.	Oler, to smell.
Negror, blacknes.	Olla, a pot.
Necedad, ignorance, foolishnes,	Olor, a smell.
foolishnes.	Olmo, an Elm tree.
Neblina, a cloude.	Olvidar, to forget.
Ni, neither, nor.	Omiziano, a manslayer.
Nido, a nest.	Ora, an houre.
Nifo, a child.	Orador, an Orator.
Nebia, a cloude.	Orar, to praye.
Ninguno, no bodie.	Orden, order.
Nieto, nephew.	Origen, an offspring, beginning.
Niños, children.	Oreja, an eare.
No, no, not.	Orella, the hem of skirt of a coate
Nogal, a nut tree.	or garment.
Noche, night.	Orin, rust.
Nombrar, to name.	Ostinado, obstinate.
Nombre, a name.	Osadia, boldnes, audacitie.
Nosotros, we.	Osar, to be bold.
Nombre proprio, a proper name.	Otero, a high hill, or watch tower.
Notazilla, a little note.	Otorgar, to graunt, to allowe, to
Nouela, a fable or tale.	prinsledge.
Nouedad, newnesse.	Otro, another.
Nuevas, newes, tidings.	Otra y otra vez, againe and againe.
Nuez, a nut.	Otio, leasure.
Nuez moscada, a nutmeg.	Oveja, a sheepe.
Nubloso, cloudie.	Ouillo, a bottom of clew of thred.
Nudoso, full of knots.	Oxala, would to God, God, grā.
	Oxear, to drive a waie.
O Bra, a sworke.	P Adecir, to suffer.
Obeder, to obey.	Padre, father.
Obispo, a Bishop.	Pagar, to paie.
Oblada, a cake, an offering.	Palma, palme: also the palme of
Obligar, too bind.	the hand.
Obligado, bound.	Palabra, a word.
Obrar, to worke.	Palo, a sticke.
Oficial, an Officer, also an arte or	Paño, cloth.
occupation.	Pan, bread.
Ofrecer, to offer.	Parra, a vine.
Ofrenda, a sacrifice.	Partir, to part, to diuide.
Oir, to heare.	
	S Passar,

The Spanish Dictionary.

Passear, to walke.	Piadoso, pittifull, mercifull.
Patria, Countrie.	Pichel,
Paz, peace.	Pic, a foot.
Pared, a wall.	Pienfar, to thinke.
Parir, to bee deliuered, to bee in childbed.	Pimienta, pepper.
Pariente, kinsman.	Piedra, a stone.
Parida, a woman lately brought tobed.	Pintar, to paint.
Pararse, to rest, to stay, to stand still.	Plazer, pleasure, delight.
Partera, a midwife.	Pleyto, a sute in law.
Paxaro, a bird.	Platero, a goldsmith an engrauer, a caruer.
Pastel, a pie.	Plegar, to fold.
Peccado, sinne.	Plomo, lead.
Peot, worse.	Pluma, a feather, a pen to write.
Pena, punishment.	Pobre, poure.
Pequeno, little.	Poder, to be able.
Pece, fish.	Poco, a little.
Pequenito, berie little.	Poner, to put.
Perdiz, a partridge.	Poluo, dust, sand.
Pedaro, a peare.	Por, for.
Permitir to suffer.	Pourquel wherefore.
Peal, a socke.	Polla, a chicken.
Perdonar, to pardon.	Por mi, for me.
Pegar, to paste together.	Por ti, for thee.
Peral, a peare tree.	Porque, because.
Peynar, to come.	Posar, to rest.
Pera, a peare.	Posar, to asseme, to stand upon a thing obstinately, to perseuer.
Peyne, a combe.	Posses, to possesse.
Perder, to lose.	Pozo, a well.
Pelear, to fight.	Postigo, a backe doze.
Pertenese, it appertaineth.	Prima, couine, kinsman.
Peligro, danger.	Principall, principall, chiefe.
Perfecto, perfect.	Presto, quickly, soone.
Pedo, a haire.	Prestar, to borrow or lend.
Persona, a person.	Preceptos, precepts.
Pensar, to thinke.	Predicar, to preach.
Peon, a footman: also a light horse man, also a tourneyman, a mercenarie workman.	Preguntar, to aske.
Pereza, lazines, sluggishness: also to be sozie.	Prometer, to promise.
Pesar, to weigh, to be heauie.	Prouecho, profite.
	Produsir, to produce, to bring forth.
	Prontamente, readie, promptly.
	Propriamente, properly.

Promessas;

The Spanish Dictionary.

Promessas, promises.

Prouar, to proue, to try.

Prouer, to prouide.

Pua, andron pite, an iron pick, point of a weapon, a spear head.

Publicar, to publish.

Pueblo, people.

Puente, a bridge.

Puerta, a gate, a doore.

Puerco, a hogge.

Pulga, a flea.

Purgar, to make cleane.

Q Val, what kinde of thing.

Quando, when.

Quanto, how much.

Quantos, how many.

Quebrar, to breake.

Quebrantar, to breake or violate.

Quedar, to remaine, to stay.

Quemar, to burne.

Querer, to wish.

Queso, cheese.

Querella, a complainte.

Quexura, hast, or making of hast.

Quitar, to take away, to sepearat,

Quexa, a complaint.

R

Racz, easie.

Rayo, the rayon or beame of the sunne.

Raiz, a roote.

Rama, a braunch.

Razo, rased silke.

Razimo, a bunch of grapes.

Rauia, madnesse, woodnesse.

Recebir, to receiue.

Redemptor, a redemptor.

Redemption, redemption.

Regir, to gouerne.

Regeneracion, regeneration.

Rcir, to laugh.

Reñegar, to deny, to rebel, to reuolt.

Reñir, to chide.

Repartir, to distribute, to deuide, to part.

Reprimir, to repress.

Rescatar, to redeeme.

Requerir, to require.

Resultar, to reboile, to leape back.

Reuerenciar, to reuerence.

Rey, a king.

Reyno, a kingdome.

Rezio, strong, hard.

Rezar, to rehearse.

Reziente, fresh, newe.

Rezma de papel, a ream of paper.

Ria, a haue.

Riatillo, a little river.

Ribera, sea shoar, coast or banck.

Riguroso, rigorous, hard, cruell.

Ricor, rich.

Risa, laughter.

Rincon, a corner.

Rio, a river.

Riqueza, riches.

Robar, to robbe.

Rodar, to turne a thinge like a wheele, to swing about.

Romper, to breake.

Rosia, scabbednesse, itch.

Roxo, read.

Ruido, a noise.

Rumiar, to chewe the cudde.

Ruim, nought.

S Aber, to knowe.

Sabio, wise.

Sabiduria, wisdom.

Sabiamente, wisely.

Sacramento, the Sacrament.

Sacar, to take forth.

Saco, a sacke, a bagge.

S 3

Sacudir

The Spanish Dictionarie.

Seguir, to beate downe.	one howe to deceiue, or how to
Saca, an arrowe.	be a false witness.
Sagrario, a sanctuary.	Soldado, a souldier.
Salta, to leape.	Solaz, comfort, solace.
Saltear, to assaile, or sette vpon,	Soluiar, to ease, to defende, to
to robbe or spoile.	succour, to lighten, to lessen.
Salud, health, the good state of	Sobrar, to remaine ouer.
once condition; or life.	Soler, to be accustomed, to ble.
Santidad, holinesse.	Sollocar, to per, to sob often.
Sancto, holy.	Soñar, to dreame.
Sana, anger.	Soltura, a losing, butring, vndo-
Sanidad, health of the body.	ing.
Sano, healthfull, whole, sounde,	Suelo, the ground.
not sicke.	Subir, to goe vpper.
Sathanas, sathan, the deuill.	Suerte, chaunce, hap.
Satisfacion, satisfaction.	Sufrir, to suffer.
Sauana, a sheete.	Sujuzgar, to subbesse.
Sazon, season, time.	Sumar, to cast a summe.
Sangre, blood.	Suzo, vppon.
Salir, to goe out, to issue.	Suzio, fowle, dirty.
Sed, thirst.	Sudar, to sweate.
Seda, silke.	Suegra, the wiues or husbandes
Seguir, to folloiw.	mother, a mother in law.
Semejante, like.	Sueño, a dreame.
Segun, according.	Sustentar, to maintaine, to keep,
Señor, Lord, sir.	to vphold, to beare vp.
Sentir, to perceiue, to feele, to dis-	Sugoso, full of iuce, moiste.
cerne.	Suyo, his.
Ser, to be.	
Seruir, to serue.	
Seuero, seuer, cruell, hard, grane.	
Seueramente, cruelly, seuerely,	
hardly.	
Señal, a signe or token.	
Seruidor, a seruant, a minister.	
Sesos, the braines.	
Silla, a stoole, a settell.	
Siempre, alwaies.	
Simiente, seede.	
Sitio, the situation.	
So, vnder.	
Soberuio, proud.	
Sobornar, to suborne, to instruct	

TAbia, a table, or boord,
Tachar, to shew one his vice,
to rebuke, to blame, to find fault
with.
Tajar, to cut, to cleane.
Tan, so. Tan frio, so colde.
Tanto, so much.
Tantoque, whilst.
Tardo, late.
Temer, to feare.
Templo, a church, a temple.
Tener, to holde.
Terciopelo, velvet three pile.
Temprano, betimes early.

Tem-

The Spanisli Dictionary

Templado, temperate, modest.	Varon, a man.
Tenazas, a paire of tongs, a paire of pincers, or nipper.	Vario, empty.
Texer, to weave.	Vencer, to overcome.
Texillo, the weavers shuttle.	Vender, to sell.
Tiembra, a trembling, a quaking.	Verdad, truth.
Tierra, earth, counter.	Verde, green.
Tirol, a mountain.	Verdaderamente, truly, verily.
Tibieza, betwixt hot and cold.	Vez, time, course, turne.
Todo, all.	Vezino, a neighbor.
Tomar, to take.	Vinagre, vinegar.
Toro, a bul.	Vihuela, the viol.
Torcer, to squeeze, to squeeze, to turning, to turne round.	Vianda, meate.
Tornar, to turne backe.	Vida, life.
Trapo, a linnen or wollen cloth.	Vidro, a glasse.
Trabaiar, to worke.	Vicjo, olde.
Tratar, to intreate, to handle, to vse.	Virgen, a virgin, a maide.
Traer, to bring, to carrie.	Vista, the sight.
Trauar, to knit, to tie.	Vientre, the bellie.
Tregua, truce, peace for a time.	Viento, the winde.
Trespaſar, to trespaſſe, to offend.	Vileza, biddnes, of small price.
Trigo, coine.	Vino, wine.
Trouar, to finde, to find.	Virey, viceroy.
Tronar, to thunder.	Vileſcer, to waſke, vile, baſe.
Truhan, a parasite, a belly ſeaſt.	Vosotros, ye.
Tu, thou, you.	Voto, a voſwe.
Tuerto, crooked.	Votar, to give voices, to elect or chooſe by voices.
Tutar, to hope.	Vna, the naille of ones finger.
Tuyo, thine.	Vnion, unitie.
Turbar, to trouble, to diſturbe.	Vnguento, ointment.
	Vſar, to vse.
	Verſano, a pupill or orphan.
	Vrina, urine, piſſe.
	X
	Xabon, ſoape.
	Xaquima, a halter, a rope, a roller.
	Xara, the hearbe whereof Labdanum is made, which is a kinde of gum much vſed in pomanders.
	Xargon,

The Spanish Dictionary:

Xergon, a matresse.
 Xenable, or Mostafa, linseed, whereof mustard is made, mustard.
 Xeruilla, a spout, also a pumpe.
 Ximia, an Ipe.
 Xiringa, a kinde of yron pipe or flute.
 YA, a rendie.
 Yaque, now, that.
 Yegua, a mare.
 Yerno, an erro.
 Yerna, an hearbe.
 Yerno, the daughters husband.
 Yo, I.
 Yugo, a yoke.
 Z
 Z Arco, it is commonly taken for one whose eyes are blicthly and grate: also one that turneth his eyes, so that all the white is seen.
 Zorra, or Rapaz, a foxe.
 Zorzal, a thrush, a black bird.

FINIS.



SS
 Quò potentior, et gloriosior natio; cò florentior,
 et nobilior Lingua. Certè ut Monarchia
 predominatur: sic tandem Lingua. Et ea
 Lingua dignissima; cuius usus maxime catholicus
 in Genere; aut maxime necessarius in specie.
 gabriel harneyus: 1590.

...a ... de ...
... ..

... ..
... ..
... ..

... ..

... ..
... ..
... ..

Poco, y bueno.

2^a vida de Lazarillo de Tormas, y de fortunas
y adversidades. Todos es nada.

Latina Lingua, incorruptior apud Hispanos, quam apud Italos,
aut Gallos. Fovius Italus, de Pisibus Romanis, c. 4. bis.

Cortés, et Medina Libri Hispanici, de Arte navigandi:

Guerra de Inuentione Navigationis:

The brave Indian Histories, of Hernando Cortés / &c /

Examen de Ingenios.

Diary of Monte maggior: Boscan: Garcilaco:

& such other Legends of Chivalry, & Errant Knights.

enid

